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VOL. XXII NO. 201 BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

JAWAHAR GOES BACK TO NAINI JAIL

Story Of Dramatic Arrest

Aged Mother Bids Him Good-Bye

Kamala Nehru Has A Relapse, But Magistrate Says He Is Not Aware Of It

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, August 23.

Under the orders of the U. P. Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at 7-20 p.m. to-day and sent to Naini (Allahabad) Central Jail.

Panditji was released temporarily on August 12, in connection with the serious illness of his wife, who had been making good progress towards recovery during the last 2 or 3 days.

But this evening's medical bulletin stated that she passed a very restless day to-day, had a slight heart attack, nausea and a severe coughing fit.

NOT AWARE OF HEALTH BULLETIN

The District Magistrate told your correspondent that he was not aware of this evening's medical bulletin.

He ordered the arrest on receipt of the Government order.

Rai Sahib Peary Shanker, the City Deputy Superintendent of Police, is taking Pandit Jawaharlal to Naini Jail, where he will be put in "A" class, presumably in the same cell, where he remained last time.

When the news of this impending arrest of Panditji was conveyed to Mrs. Kamla Nehru, she betrayed no signs of shock.

KAMALA PASSES RESTLESS DAY

ALLAHABAD, August 23.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition does not give satisfaction. It is not re-assuring. She had a restless day to-day, and was troubled a great deal with nausea in the fore-noon. She had a slight heart attack lasting for ten minutes, preceding a severe fit of coughing, and the temperature rose to 100 degrees.—United Press.

AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

At the time of departure to jail again, Pandit Jawaharlal's mother was brought to see him. The Pandit affectionately kissed her.

Panditji was quite cheerful and smiling, and acknowledged the farewell of the crowd that gathered before Anand Bhavan.

It appears the question of giving facilities to Panditji in the Naini Jail, in view of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition, has not been decided yet.

The onlookers were much moved at the departure of the Pandit.—United Press.

BIDS WIFE FAREWELL

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

Very few people knew that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be taken back to jail to-day, Rai Saheb Peary Shanker arrived at Anand Bhuwan at about 7 p.m. and the Pandit got ready in half an hour.

In the meantime, some friends and relations gathered, including Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, and some pressmen.

After bidding his wife farewell, the Pandit came out of the house and was met at the portico by the rest of the family, to whom he also wished good-bye. The Pandit looking quite unconcerned entered the car with his sister Mrs. Pandit, and drove off quietly.—A. P.

STORY OF ARREST

ALLAHABAD, August 23.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was taken at quarter to eight this evening to Naini Central Prison by Rai Saheb Peary Shanker, City Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Member's of the family, including the Pundit's aged mother, assembled in the portico to wish him good-bye.

The Pundit was driven to Naini by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pundit in their car.

Up to half-past six this evening, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was not asked to return to jail, nor was there any intimation at Anand Bhuwan about it, except a press message from Simla.—A.P.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR NEWZEALAND

(Special Cable.)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 23.

For the first time in several years the budget has produced surplus, namely eight thousand sterling.

Finance Minister Coates said that revenue was trending steadily upwards proving that economic conditions are definitely mending.

The five per cent cut in Civil servants salaries has been restored with retrospective effect.

TEMPLE BILL TORPEDOED

HARIJANS & CONGRESS

Mr. Deorukhkar's Appeal To Send Delegates To Bombay Session

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Mr. Deorukhkar, Harijan leader of Bombay, announces that it has been definitely decided to hold a conference of Natonalist Harijans in Bombay during the Congress session to consider the Poona Pact, the organisation of a Harijan party within the Congress and propaganda regarding Harijan problems.

Mr. Deorukhkar who has been appointed as organising secretary appeals to all Congress organisations in the country to send as many Harijans as possible as delegates to the Congress, and if Harijans are not elected as Congress delegates, to bring Harijans to Bombay to attend the conference.

All correspondence may be addressed to Mr. B. J Deorukhkar, care of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House.—A. P.

GOVT. AND CONGRESS CANDIDATES

No Declaration Of Attitude To Be Made

SIMLA, August 23.

It appears that certain members of the Assembly have been asked by the Congressmen from Calcutta and other places to ascertain the Government's attitude towards candidature of those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for civil disobedience or any other non-violent offence.

The position seems to be that the Government would consider separately cases of those who will put their individual case before Government but no declaration regarding their general policy may be possible.

It is expected that certain decisions will be reached in a week's time.--United Press.

INCARCERATION OF SARAT BOSE

SIMLA, August 23.

Mr. S. C. Mitra and other Bengal Members have been telegraphically urged from Calcutta to draw the Government's attention to the resolutions passed at the recent meeting in Calcutta, regarding the continued incarceration of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and make it an occasion for adjournment of business of the House.

But it is pointed out that under legislative rules this cannot be made a ground for an adjournment motion. Certain short-notice questions regarding this will be put but it is not known if the Government will accept them.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HITLER'S AMNESTY.

(Special Cable.)

MUNICH, Aug. 23.

As a result of Herr Hitler's amnesty 402 political and 1,610 criminal prisoners have been released in Bavaria and proceedings against thousands of suspects have been quashed.

33 KOREANS MASSACRED?

(Special Cable.)

HARBIN, Aug. 23.

Three-hundred bandits are reported to have massacred 33 of 36 Korean settlers in Fanshui Hotze, Manchukuo.

KILLED BY ITS OWN AUTHOR

Ranga Iyer Withdraws Temple Entry Bill In Assembly

HARIJANS BETRAYED

Craik Quotes Majority For Govt. Opposition To Measure

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

One of the most amusing debates in the Assembly was heard to-day, when the Temple Entry Bill was discussed. From the manner Mr. Ranga Iyer apologised to Sir Henry Craik for critising, the Government for conspiring to keep his bill out of discussion, it appeared that an understanding had been reached between him and Government.

However, Mr. Ranga Iyer's speech lasting for an hour can be summed up in one sentence "Congressmen are Satans while Lord Willingdon and his colleagues are saints."

Probably, when the Government knew that such was Mr. Ranga Iyer's views, they welcomed the debate, and Kunwar Raghubir Singh immediately withdrew his bill to give full scope for the Temple Entry Bill.

PHILIPPIC AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

Every conceivable adjective that could be applied against the Congress was exhausted by Mr. Ranga Iyer. The Congressmen were called "Beggars' "Humbugs" and "Cowards" and what not?

The fact was that Mr. Ranga Iyer had originally taken the bill up in the hope that it would put him back into the Congress fold in time for the next election. Now this has not happened.

However, his speech was cheered by the Government.

Mr. Gunjal in Mahratti gave it hot to him and Mr. Ranga Iyer was at his wits end to challenge, what he thought to be "unparliamentary expression."

The President said he was sure that if such expressions were used the Leader of the House, Sir Joseph Bhore, would bring them to his notice.

CRAIK'S CAUTION.

Sir Henry Craik delivered a very carefully thought out speech. He opposed the bill wholeheartedly, because the majority of opinions received were against it. He thought that support to the bill was confined to the Congress circles, which statement was in contradiction of Mr. Ranga Iyer's over-zealous plea that the Congress had betrayed the Harijan cause for "tactical reasons."

But lest this expression be caught hold of by the opposition members for a frontal attack against him the Home Member added "do not of course, doubt the sincerity of Congressmen."

It was clear however that Sir Henry Craik's sole object was to show that the Government were better friends of the Harijans, than the Congress.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya was pleased at the wisdom of Lord Willingdon who had allowed the bill to be circulated, but was angry that the Government did not endorse the orthodox theory that such a legislation ran contrary to the Queen's Proclamation.

DAS DEFENDS.

Mr. B. Das defended the Congress point of view and made Mr. Ranga Iyer very uncomfortable.

The opponents of the bill manoeuvred to speak at length with a view to deprive others of the chance of speaking, and even though the Assembly sat late, not many were able to speak on the occasion, and the bill was killed by its own author.

RAJAH COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, was complimented in the Lobby for the bold reply he gave to Sir Muhamed Yakub's speech which did not show good taste, as he exploited the occasion, by asking the Depressed Classes to join Islam.

Rao Bahadur Rajah said "we will not embrace Islam" We will fight to the last ditch within the Hindu fold for our rights."

Sir N. N. Sircar's speech was short and sweet and showed practical sympathy with the cause of the Bill.

SPLIT OVER N.R.A. CONTROL?

Roosevelt Hurries To Washington To Take Up Question

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23

A dispute is reported to have arisen over the control of N R A which is expected to begin a new career under the revised command of General Johnson who retains the post of Administrator Gen. Johnson is said to be flatly insisting on one-man control, assisted by an Advisory Board while Mr. Richberg, President Roosevelt's industrial adviser and Miss Perkins, Secretary to Labour demand a powerful Board with an Administrator in a secondary position. President Roosevelt is hurrying to Washington to take up the question of N R A and other urgent problems. He has canelled his visit to Mother's home in Hyde Park, New York.

"C. R." ANSWERS RANGA IYER

"My Statement On Temple Bill Expresses Gandhiji's Own Views"

MADRAS, August 23.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to whom the Associated Press report of Mr. Ranga Iyer's reference to him in the Assembly on the temple entry question was shown, said:—

"If the report of Mr. Ranga Iyer's reference to me is correct, it betrays the greatest incapacity on his part to understand the substance of the issue involved in the reform. In contrast to Mr. Ranga Iyer's superficial and ill-conceived remark, I may state that my statement to the "Hindu" of 16th August had been, every word of it, approved by Gandhiji when I sent it to him. If I have betrayed the cause, so has Gandhiji himself. In fact, my statement simply expresses Gandhiji's own views, as previously expressed to me and on many platforms. I have, no doubt, that most people will admit that the cause is at least as dear to Gandhiji as it is to Mr. Ranga Iyer."—A. P.

ALLAHABAD D. C. C.

Move To Sabotage Council Entry

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The District Congress Committee which has been holding meetings during the past two days under the presidency of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon passed a resolution recommending to the Provincial Congress Committee, that in view of the present situation, there would be no advantage to the country, in the Congress taking part in the coming Assembly elections, and requesting the Provincial Congress Committee in U.P. to devise some means to secure that no Congressmen stood for election.

It appears that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was informed that his name had been suggested as the president of the District Congress Committee, wrote a letter to Babu Purshottamdas Tandon that his name had been suggested without his knowledge and consent.

He added he was too much occupied with his wife's illness and had no time for politics.—A. P.

Calcutta Resolutions Weaken Congress

Why Non-Congressmen As Nationalist Candidates?

GANDHIJI OFFERED THEM FREEDOM OF VOTE SAYS SARDAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

"If the Nationalist Party puts forward only 'bona fide' Congressmen as its candidates, then with the accommodation for dissenting views proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, there would be no occasion for organising a separate party, since Mahatma Gandhi's formula gives to the dissenters the freedom of speech and vote which they desire," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of a statement issued to the "United Press" on the Congress Nationalist Party's resolutions and their attitude towards the Communal Award.

WEAKENING THE CONGRESS.

"On the other hand," continued Sardarji, "if the Nationalist Party puts forward non-Congress men as candidates or otherwise supports them. I have no doubt in my mind that its activities will result in weakening the Congress, and I feel that there is every likelihood that the results expected to be achieved by both schools of thought would be seriously prejudiced. It is to be regretted that suggestions are being made for the reconsideration of the question by the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. This would involve the Congress organisations in endless discussions on the matters in issue right up to the election dates."

"OUR COMMON OPPONENTS."

The continuance of uncertainty can only have one result. There can be no real preparation for the election campaign by either party and only those will gain by this atmosphere of suspense who are our common opponents. I am sure, none of us wants the third party to be the real gainers by our differences."

Regarding the Working Committee's attitude in regard to the Communal Award, Sardarji said:—

MISUNDERSTOOD BY CRITICS.

"I find that that the Working Committee's attitude in regard to the Communal Award continues to be misunderstood by some critics. It is wrong to say that the Working Committee has refrained from expressing any opinion on the Award. The facts on the contrary are that the Working Committee has expressed as sincere, severe condemnation of the Communal Award as has been done by the Nationalist Party. The sole and fundamental difference that exists between the attitude of the Congress and that of the Nationalist Party towards the Award is in regard to their method of approach for securing its revision. The Working Committee is convinced that the only sure and honourable way of obtaining a reversal of the Communal decision is to replace it by an agreed solution and the Resolution of the Working Committee is a necessary preliminary to the creation of a proper atmosphere for such a solution.

SUREST WAY.

"The Nationalist Party on the other hand hopes to secure the revision of the Communal Award by representing its views before the British Government and the British people and by carrying on an agitation in the country. The Working Committee feels that this is the surest way of confirming the Award and consolidating all the forces which to-day support it.

ANXIOUS TO AVOID SPLIT.

"The Working Committee was extremely anxious to avoid a split in the Congress ranks and, therefore, at Benares, Mahatma Gandhi went to the furthest length possible by suggesting on behalf of the Working Committee, a compromise allowing freedom of action to Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Aney and all those selected or to be selected as Congress candidates who had conscientious objections to the resolution of the Working Committee on the Communal Award. It was very unfortunate that this compromise was not accepted by Malaviyaji.

FREEDOM OF VOTE.

Concluding Sardarji said:—

"Recently, in his correspondence with Mr. Kelkar, Mahatma Gandhi has more fully explained his suggestion giving freedom of vote to conscientious objectors. In my view this should really be found satisfactory from the point of view of all Congressmen who differ from the Working Committee in regard to the Communal Award."—United Press.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

Freedom To Vote To Conscientious Objectors

WARDHA, Aug. 23.

As some confusion had been created over Mahatma Gandhi's offer of compromise regarding the Communal Award resolution of the Working Committee, Gandhiji was asked to clear up his position. In reply he said:

"What was offered was freedom of speech and vote to elect candidates who had real conscientious scruples over the acceptance of the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award." This would not satisfy Panditji. He desired full freedom of action for all. This amounted to a nullification of the Working Committee's resolution which the Committee could not do.

"A MISTAKE"

It was a mistake to suppose that the Working Committee's resolution was virtual acceptance of the Award. The Committee neither accepted nor rejected the Award, and thus proved its impartiality and national character. It was the only way to arrive at an agreed solution which was sure to come if Congressmen, Hindus and Mussalmans and others, loyally and seriously worked out the resolution.

Gandhiji was then asked if Pandit Malaviya's new organisation could run election in the name of the Congress. He replied that the Parliamentary Board was the only authorised body who could function in the name of the Congress.—A.P.

NOT IN NAME OF CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

In a statement on the question whether the newly formed nationalist party would run their party elections in the name of the Congress Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel says the Nationalist Party had no such authority and it would obviously be wrong for the party to act as if it had the authority. The only body that could legitimately function in the name of the Congress is the Congress Parliamentary Board.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately Typist-Clerk and Filing-Clerk (eithersex) for limited concern. Apply personally Parker Company, (Staff-Suppliers) 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (2864).

Wanted following applicants to consult with Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi:—Clerks, Law Graduates, Doctors, Engineers, Suboverseers, Stenographers, and Typists. (2860).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

A Progressive Life Office Invites applications from Gentlemen of local influence and standing for the post of an Organiser for their Branch Office at Surat. State age, qualifications, experience, terms and references to Box No. 2855, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Expert Director, Music-Master, Actors, Actresses, Painter, boys of good appearance for Film Theatre Coy., Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2857).

For the new posts of a Surgeon and a Physician in the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, the Board having decided that M.D.'s and M.S.'s of the Bombay University be considered eligible for these posts along with F.R.C.S. (Eng.) and M.D. or M.R.C.P. (Lond.), fresh applications are invited. The posts carry an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any, and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two months' notice on either side. The applications must reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad on or before the 3rd September 1934. Applications already received will be considered along with the fresh applications. (8829)

12. TO BE LET.

To let portion of ground floor of Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Suitable for Show Room, Big Stores, Pharmacy, etc. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. (2863).

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Airy, lighted, double, single room with independent water, electric supply. Rent Rs. 8, 12, 20, 30 in Cassum Mitha's new buildings next to B. B. Rly., Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656 after 2 p.m (2789)

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Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted on good remuneration reliable, respectable and experienced Agents to take up the Chief Agency for Gujerat. Applicants desiring should personally see D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance & M.L. Ltd., Nagpur, immediately at the Gujerat Hindu Lodge, Maskati Bazaar, Railwaypura, Post 2, Ahmedabad. Previous appointments will suit mutually. Apply with details. (2842)

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Half an acre of gar-den with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1934, the Roads noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "COCOANUT DAY" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD
from its Junction with Ravelin Street to its Junction with Hornby Road;

CRUICKSHANK ROAD
except for North-bound Vehicular Traffic. (Tram Traffic will be allowed both ways);

1ST MARINE STREET
GIRGAUM ROAD
from its junction with Princess Street to its Junction with Dhobi Talao, except for North-bound Vehicular Traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

KALBADEVI ROAD
from its Junction with Princess Street to its Junction with Carnac Road, except for South-bound Vehicular Traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

CARNAC ROAD
from its Junction with Sheik Memon Street to its Junction with Kalbadevi Road, except for East-bound Vehicular Traffic. (Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

NOTE:—No Cross Traffic will be allowed at the Dhobi Talao Junction.

SANDHURST ROAD
from its Junction with French Bridge to Chaupati;

CHAUPATI
from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road;

HUGHES ROAD
from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road;

FRENCH ROAD
from its junction with Chaupati to its Junction with Chaupati Back Road; and

HARVEY ROAD
from its Junction with Chaupati to its Junction with Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and "vice versa" will proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT
via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT
via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR
via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL
via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902).

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th August, 1934.
8812

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 67777 for two hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 1310445 to 1310544, 221403 to 221502 standing in the name of Gordhandas Sunderji is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort
Bombay, 24-8-1934.
2362

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

SERIAL NO.	INSOLVENCY NUMBER.	NAMES OF THE INSOLVENTS.	DIVIDEND INTENDED TO BE DECLARED.
1	101 of 1931	Re. Michael Simon Roberts alias M. S. Roberts.	First Dividend.
2	175 of 1931	Re. Arthur Luis Kileoyne.	Do.
3	181 of 1931	Re. Joseph Walter Langford.	Do.
4	258 of 1931	Re. Vinayak Vishnu Abhyanker.	Do.
5	33 of 1931	Re. Harry Powell Bloomer.	First and Final
6	34 of 1931	Re. Shavaksha Jamsedji Daruwalla.	Do.
7	63 of 1931	Re. Veribhai Narottamdas Patel.	Do.
8	81 of 1931	Re. Eruch Cawasji Irani.	Do.
9	83 of 1931	Re. Hugh Mark Fletcher.	Do.
10	115 of 1931	Re. Bhaghwandas Bapulal Soonawalla.	Do.
11	194 of 1931	Re. Nanabhai Vishwanath Mhatre.	Do.
12	216 of 1931	Re. Balkrishna Pandurang Joshi.	Do.
13	232 of 1931	Re. Edward Clifford Halliburn alias E. C. Halliburn.	Do.
14	235 of 1931	Re. William Archibald Pollock and Mrs. Pansy Pollock.	Do.
15	260 of 1931	Re. Mervyn Stanley Hodgkinson.	Do.
16	852 of 1931	Re. Captain Hugh Mackay.	Do.
17	304 of 1929	Re. Gerald Evelyin Campbell Henderson.	Second Dividend.
18	979 of 1929	Re. Edward Salvadore.	Do.
19	457 of 1928	Re. Moreshwer Vinayek Javle.	Second and Final.
20	1029 of 1928	Re. James Rodgers.	Third and Final
21	190 of 1931	Re. Abdul Hussein Tyebally Dawoodi Vora.	Preferential Distribution only
22	208 of 1931	Re. Leslie Herbert William Hewitt.	Do.

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 15th day of August, 1934.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
8800

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
In the Matter of the C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
The C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED .. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 27th day of July, 1934, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the Company abovenamed from Rs. 55,50,000 divided into 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 45,50,000 divided into 4,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company, as altered the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 16th day of August 1934.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the C. P. Cement Company, Limited henceforth is Rs. 45,50,000, divided into 4,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute all the said 4000 Preference Shares and all the said 550 Ordinary Shares are fully paid up."

Dated this 22nd day of Aug. 1934.
PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8814.

Public Notice

SCHEDULE A.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC (RULE 8).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1), Clauses (f) (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, HORMUSJI NAWROJI BHAGAT propose erecting a CINEMA at MAZAGAON on the ground belonging to Mr. TULSIDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST, admeasuring about 1800 square yards, and assessed under Municipal E Ward No. 4822 (1 aa) to 4823 (2), Street No. 41a to 35 and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 16232.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said CINEMA should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 7th day of September, 1934, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 24th August, 1934.
8815

TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!

IMPERIAL'S MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL

A Picture which depicts ancient Glory of Aryavarta-Vasudeva's valiant Fight against the Tyranny of KANSA!

"DEVAKI"

OR

"Krishnajanma"

Director: N. D. SARPOTDAR

Featuring:

Miss DULARI, DATTAR, JADHAV,
G. R. SANDOW, LANOO, OMKAR, GODSE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum, Bombay.

THOSE WHOM YOU ADMIRED

for their Sweet Songs

Are Here In

Suvarna Mandir

A MENAKA PICTURES' Musical Marathi Hit—

HIRABAI BARODEKAR

JYOTSNA BHOLE, PADMA SHALIGRAM

To Entertain You On This AUSPICIOUS DAY

Supported by:—

GANPATRAO BODAS

DINKAR BABURAO MANERIKAR

AT

KRISHNA TALKIES

—CHARNI ROAD—

TO-DAY 4 SHOWS: 2-30; 5-15; 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL OPPOSED

B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen Put Forward Their Demands

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Centre of the B B & C I Railway Employees' Union was held on Friday at 5 P M in Dhuru Hall. Mr. S. S. Jhabwalla presiding.

Mr. Jhabwalla after a brief introductory speech translated to the workers the Annual Report. The report showed steady progress but the membership was low owing to the fact that the Union had removed from the rolls some 800 members for non-payment of subscription, and consequently the effect of enlisting a large number of members during the year was offseted by this. The income of this centre has not yet reached its former level.

The report also showed that substantial benefits were secured for the workers through the efforts of the Union. However this Union now seems to be free from internal dissensions and divisions owing to the Communist menace and is making steady progress.

Then about nine resolutions were passed laying down the demands of the workers, protesting against the introduction of new rules regarding absence without permission, withdrawing the privilege of certain categories of workers to be furnished with blankets and drawing the attention of the Agent to certain grievous wrongs done to the workers in the matter of indiscriminate discharges on flimsy grounds, indiscriminate fining, exploitation of the lower paid staff by giving them higher graded work promotions etc etc

By another resolution the meeting strongly protested against the Labour Dispute Conciliation Bill of the Government of Bombay, the Bill being a retrograde measure interfering with the Independent rights of the workers and the trade Unions to organise themselves and settle the disputes between themselves and the employers.

New Office Bearers

The new office bearers for the ensuing year were then electd. Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Union, is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Centre Executive Committee. Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, N. A. V. Raman and Lala Jugial were elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. S. H. Jhabwalla and Marcel Fernandes Joint Hon. Secretaries and Amritlal Karsonji and George Collins as Treasurers.

Mesrs Purshottam Tricumdas Khedgikar, and Patak addressed the meeting and urged upon the audience the necessity of organising themselves into a cent per cent Union without which no redress of their grievances could be secured.

After the concluding speech of Mr Jhabwalla exhorting the workers to rally under the flag of the Union, the meeting terminated.

Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee

APPEAL FOR MEMBERSHIP.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. K. S. Sethna) sends the following statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—

Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 10 in sacred memory of Mr. Kaikhusru R. Unwala from his relatives; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for the month of April; Rs. 10 from Mr. Hormusjung; Rs. 10 from Mr. P. D. Parekh; Rs. 10 from Mr. C. D. Parekh; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 10 from Mrs. N. M. Disana; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 20 from Mrs. S. K. Mehta; Rs. 25 from Mr. B. P. Khandalawala; Rs. 25 from Mr. K. K. Soonawala and Re. 1 from Mr. Jamnadas Harjiwandas.

GRATEFUL THANKS.

The Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee appeals to those gentlemen and ladies who are sympathetic towards the beggarrs to become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort)

It is understood, that at the Annual Convocation of the Benares Hindu University, which will be held on November 30 an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. He has also accepted the request of Principal Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, to deliver the Convocation address.

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MARGO SOAP

THE SAFEST SOAP FOR THE TROPICS

Margosa (NEEM) provides an answer that clinches and convinces. Soothing, Sanitary and Fragrant, it lathers freely and cleanses thoroughly.

Used daily it keeps the Skin Smooth and Free from Infections.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL
BALLYGUNGE: CALCUTTA
Branch:—Princess St., Bombay 2.

SUNDAY SPECIAL
MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A. M.
BRAND NEW COPY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
The most sensational and the best thrilling picture Doug ever produced
Plans already open—tickets can now be reserved for the
SUNDAY MORNING
10 A. M. SHOW
WELLINGTON
Dhobi Talao, Phone: 22666

A GLANCE SUFFICIENT TO
WIN Rs. 5,000
IN CASH PRIZES
IN MY MAGAZINE OF INDIA
MADRAS
Issue dated 1st Sept '34

ALEMBIC NERVE TONIC FOR VIGOUR AND ENERGY

The Best for all Tropical Fevers
It is a positive and sure cure for MALARIA Remitent and Intermitent Fevers which very commonly affects the people living in Swampy area. The Prescription of a Specialist.
C.K.'S "Pilton" BRAND
FEVER MIXTURE
C.K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

Vote For Congress Candidates

Bashyam's Stirring Call To South India

Sjt. K. Bhashyam, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Madras District Political Conference in the course of his speech said:—

This Conference meets here after nearly 4½ years of interval which has been marked by struggles unique in the annals of history. The response of the people to the call of the Congress and the sacrifice of lakhs of people known and unknown stands unparalelled in history. Thousands of our countrymen courted sufferings and sacrifices, faced imprisonment, preferred jail to home and cheerfully received lathi blows and bullet wounds.

"The history of our subsequent struggle may be briefly told."

COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

"Some prominent leaders of the Congress decided to reorganise the old Swaraj Party in order to contest the elections to the Legislative Assembly and they held a meeting to further that object at Delhi. The proposal was considered by the members of the Congress Working Committee who at Poona ultimately adopted the Swarajist programme with the issue of the rejection of the White Paper and the calling of a Constituent Assembly. Thus, the Congress adopted the council programme suspending the Civil Disobedience movement sine die."

WELCOME SOCIALIST PARTY.

The council programme, though approved of by Mahatma Gandhi and the majority of Congressmen, has not been completely acquiesced in by all parties in the Congress. I refer particularly to the Socialist Party. I welcome its appearance certainly as a sign that there is fire in the embers which can be fanned to flame when necessary. But, I certainly request my socialist friends to have a little patience and not to divide the Congress at present on the economic issue raised by them when the Congress itself has before it the big programme of council entry. The enemies of the Congress are not slow to take advantage of this division. I should respectfully point out that there is ample field for work within the Karachi resolutions of the Congress.

AN UNWARRANTED REBELLION.

It is extremely deplorable that at this critical and anxious time, both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney should resign from the Parliamentary Board and seek to form a rival party. It is not for me to question their wisdom or their patriotism. But, I may certainly take leave to point out that their action does not conduce to the prestige of the Congress. The spirit of indescipline engendered thereby cannot be overrated. A Congressman may not agree with the official policy of the Congress but he cannot rebel or work against it. He may try to persuade his fellow Congressmen to his views but he may not do anything to impair the dignity, prestige and the strength of the Congress. I am not still without hope that these two tried veterans of the Congress will see the justice of this view and not take any active part in forming a rival party.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

The Parliamentary Board has announced its candidates. Its members travelled far and wide and in the light of information and knowledge gained they have made the selection. It may be some may not agree with their choice but it is not wisdom to question their decisions at this stage, for the enemies are at our doors and every whisper of discontent or disapproval is magnified thousandfold and broadcast to the voters of the country. I should therefore earnestly appeal to every Congressman, Congress worker and sympathiser to accept the Board's decision cheerfully and loyally work for the success of the candidates of the Congress. For, after all, the Congress prestige is at stake and every vote given or secured is for the Congress and not for the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the some of the most important Resolutions passed in the Open Session of the Conference:—

This Conference wholeheartedly welcomes the Resolutions of the A.I.C.C. and Working Committee passed at Patna, Wardha, Bombay and Benares and calls upon all Congressmen in the city of Madras to do all in their power to give effect to them and for fully achieving the aims thereof.

This Conference respectfully commands to the citizens of Madras the claims of the Indian National Congress for their fullest support in all its endeavours in the national cause. In particular it appeals to all the voters to express their emphatic dissent of the Government Policy towards the Congress by recording their voters at the ensuing elections in favour of the Congress Candidate.

This Conference hopes that enlightened and influential citizens will do their utmost in preventing corruption and intimidation at the ensuing elections and see that the fullest freedom is given to the electorate to express its real opinion.

SUPPORT SWADESHI.

This Conference urges on the citizens of Madras to remember that the salvation of the country depends on their increasing support of Swadeshi in all departments.

This Conference urges on the citizens of Madras that Khadi should receive unqualified preference over all other cloth and calls upon all men and women to give greatly increased encouragement to this most important of all cottage industries and help to establish a National subvention to hand spinners and handloom weavers.

This Conference expresses its profound gratification of the successful completion of Mamatmaji's Harijan tour.

This Conference expresses its grief at the state of health of Srimati Kamala Nehru and prays for her speedy recovery.

FIGHT OTTAWA.

This Conference is absolutely convinced that the Ottawa Agreement has done and is doing untold harm to the Country and therefore calls upon the Merchants, Nationalist Newspapers and Legislators to offer unremitting resistance to it and any other form of Imperial preference.
—A. P.

FOR HIGHER STUDIES

Bhavnagar's Encouragement To Graduates

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 20.

Seven graduates have this season gone to foreign countries for higher education. Two have gone to America for Chemical Engineering, one for Journalism and Sociology to America, one for Painting to Vienna, one to England for Electric Engineering, one to England, for Textile Chemistry and one for Agriculture to America.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Bhavnagar State has given scholarships worth Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 per month to all the five graduates who applied for them. This is the record year when seven graduates are going to foreign countries for higher education from Bhavnagar State.

Orders were received from Nagpur, confirming the bail granted to the accused in the Petharia Abduction Case and ordering the filing of the revision application against the judgment of Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore within ten days.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

KHADDAR-CLADS ONLY ELIGIBLE

Sind P. C. C. President's Circular

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

It has finally been decided that those who would be dressed in Khaddar and would make a solemn declaration that they have been habitual wearers of Khaddar would be entitled to vote, contest or take part in the Congress elections of the Karachi District Congress Committee.

The President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has issued a ciruclar to that effect to all the Congress organisations in Sind.—United Press.

PROFESSIONAL TAX

People's Deputation To District Collector

(From A Correspondent.)

AMOD, Aug. 21.

A deputation of Amod Praja Mandal led by Mr. Mody waited upon the Collector of Broach District, in connection with the professional tax proposed to be levied by the District Local Board.

By citing various examples, Mr. Mody pointed out the unreasonableness and impracticability of the tax and urged abolition of the tax. The Collector heard them patiently and promised to consider the points urged.

Efforts are now being made to send requisitions to the Governor and Commissioner respectively.

C. P. B. CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Chamanlal And Dunichand From Lahore And Jullunder Division

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board has issued the following statement through the "United Press:"—

The following have been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board as candidates for their respective constituencies:—

Lahore cum Amritsar—Diwan Chamanlal.

Ambala Division—Lala Bhamlal of Rohtak.

Jullunder Division—Lala Dunichand of Ambala.

Ajmer—Mukut Beharilal Bhargava, Advocate, Beawar.

BOMBAY APPEAL TO MANGROL CHIEF

"Withdraw Cow-Slaughter Order & Restore Peace"

The following telegram has been sent to His Highness the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol, by the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association on Wednesday.

"Native Share and Stock Brokers Association Respectfully requests Your Highness to withdraw cow-slaughter order immediately and thus restore peace between ruler and ruled."

They have also sent the following telegram to the (1) Political Secretary, Government of India, Simla. (2) Agent to Governor-General, Western India States, Rajkot and (3) Dewan Saheb, Junagadh.

"Native Share and Stock Brokers Association requests you to use your good offices to persuade Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol to rescind his cow-slaughter order immediately."

Shaikhsahib Of Mangrol Urged To Repeal Order

The following telegram have been sent by the Chairman of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association to His Highness Shaikhsahib of Mangrol, Kathiawar:

"Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association Ltd., respectfully and earnestly request immediate repeal of the order permitting cow slaughter within the State and thus pacify wounded feelings of the Hindus."

The same Association has sent the following telegram to the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States, Rajkot.

"Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Ltd., earnestly request you to use your good offices to persuade Shaikhsahib of Mangrol to rescind order permitting cow slaughter."

20TH DAY OF PANDIT SHARMA'S FAST

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The medical report issued this morning by Dr. Dhruv on Pandit Ramchandra Sharma's condition, states that Panditji again passed a restless night. On Thursday morning, however, he is quiet. To-day is the 21st day of his fast.

The Pandit now refuses to take orange juice and sugar in water. He also drank less water than usual.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE PARTY

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

A serious scuffle in which some villagers are said to have attacked a police party is reported from Sarai Mughal, Lahore District. It is stated that when a fair was being held at Sarai Mughal during the weekend a party of police under a sub-Inspector was detailed to control the rush during the mela. One particular turn in the amusements of the fair, namely, the dance of a young dancing girl, attracted a large crowd which encroached on the thoroughfare. The police tried to clear the road, whereupon some villagers attacked the police and the chowkidars with lathis and spears, seriously injuring a Chowkidar.

Some constables also sustained minor injuries. Others in the crowd helped the police to pursue and capture the assailants who were taken into custody under Section 332 I.P.C.—A. P.

Kapurthala, Aug. 20.—A teacher in village Kassochahal, was returning home last evening when he was waylaid by three Mahomedans, who assaulted him and robbed him of all his belongings, including the spectacles. He begged them to return his spects, at least, on which they gave him a lathi-blow. The matter has been reported to the Police.

The Masterpiece of the "WONDER"

Producers OPENS TO-DAY— The Auspicious COCOANUT DAY—

RUPLEKHA

Featuring:
RATANBAI
SAIGAL
PAHARI SANYAL
VISHWANATH
NOOR MOHMED

—All your OLD FAVOURITES with other NEW TALENTS

New Theatres Ltd's
(CALCUTTA)
Latest HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE

A love story in the Glamorous Setting of King Asoka's Court

Directed by PRAMATHESH BARUA

Symbol of Perfection in CINE-PRODUCTIONS.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

Minerva Talkies LAMINGTON ROAD.

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

CHARGE OF POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COINS

Father And Son Acquitted In Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 22.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, in the case in which Keshavji Khimji and his father Khimji Bhanji, two Khoja grocers of Kalyan, stood charged with keeping in their possession silver and nickel counterfeit coins in all 88 of different denominations with fraudulent intention to use them as genuine.

Agreeing with the assessors' opinion, the Assistant Sessions Judge found both the accused not guilty of the fraudulent intention and acquitted them.

In the course of the judgment, the Judge observed that there was absolutely no evidence regarding the accused's alleged fraudulent intention to use the spurious coins as genuine ones, and it was really a surprise to him how the Kalyan town police could have arrested the accused and how the Kalyan Resident Magistrate could have committed the case. Their (accused's) very conduct in keeping 93 suprious coins separate in a cigarette tin and that too in a drawer of the safe in which other geniue coins of about Rs. 1500 were kept, negatived that inference. It was not the prosecution case that the accused had any hand in the manufacture of such coins. Further there was no evidence that the accused had ever attempted to palm off any counterfeit coins as genuine ones.

DY. REGISTRAR'S OPINION.

According to the opinion of the Deputy Registrar of His Majesty's Mint, said the Judge, it was easier to pass off spurious nickel coins than silver ones, because of the absence of the metallic tone of the former. The five genuine coins (out of the 93 submitted for test) would be taken as not genuine by a layman from their appearance. For a layman it was difficult to find out whether a coin was struck or cast. The Judge thought that the accused not being experts and having to work with many hands great rush of customers and extensive dealings, it was but natural that they might have received more false coins than petty dealers and might not have been able to distinguish spurious coins from genuine ones at the time they were handed over to the shop assistants.

The police must have brought that case with ulterior motive. The presence of one Vithal, a dismissed servant of the Bombay Mint, at Kalyan since 1929, and the swelling of counterfeit coins in that town were some of the salient points that supported the theory of the defence.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr. V. M. Durve for the defence.

During Early Life
The wise mother sees to it that her child takes every day a spoonful of Radio-Malt, for this daily spoonful will build up strong bones, sound teeth and a healthy young body; it will act as a valuable safeguard against epidemics and maintain the child all the year round in robust health.
RADIO-MALT
(Standardised Vitamins A B_1 B_2 and D)
From chemists everywhere

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Election Petition Dismissed

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The election petition filed by Mr. Mahomed Hasham Moledina before the judge of the Small Cause Court against his rival candidate Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer who is contesting the ensuing election to the legislative Assembly from the Central Division has been dismissed.

India's Foreign Trade Reviewed

Commissioner's Report Shows Deteriorating Tendencies In World Conditions

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A survey of the purchases of Indian raw materials and manufactured products by the United Kingdom, correlated with general observations on modern trade tendencies, with special reference to the progress of scientific methods and their effect on the disastrous gap still noticeable between the prices which the agricultural producer secures and the prices which have to be paid for manufactured goods, is made in the Report on the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner, during 1933/34. The report, which has been prepared by Sir H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., bestows special attention to the efforts now being made by various governments of the British Commonwealth to ensure co-operation where this is possible, in the fields of economic and agricultural research. In Sir B. N. Mitra's opinion, such co-operation is rendered all the more necessary by the dissolution of the Empire Marketing Board, which occurred during the year under review.

DETERIORATING CONDITIONS.

At first sight, the report says in respect of certain modern trade tendencies, it is probably true to say that world trade conditions have, if anything, deteriorated during the past year. Any movement of tariffs has been upwards. Quota and exchange restrictions have increased. The efforts of all countries, particularly those of the Continent of Europe and the United States of America, are concentrated on the national industries and are diverted from international trade. The struggle to protect national industries and to discourage imports has now passed the elementary stage of tariff walls and has stimulated the policy of import quotas by which imports are reduced to the minimum essential for internal requirements. The deterioration shows itself in different ways.

POVERTY OF FAR EAST.

Turning to the United Kingdom market for Indian goods, the report points out that the price of rice, which declined in all markets of the world from 1931/32 to 1932/33, declined still further in 1933/4. Dullness characterises all rice markets of the world at present and if fluctuations are less than they were, the reason can only be found in the reduced purchasing power of the Far East and consequent apathy of the rice trade. Fluctuations of jute prices also are less in 1933/34 than they were during the two earlier years, but the market cannot be said to be buoyant Oil-seeds and oil cake were generally lower in 1933/34 than in either 1931/32 or 1932/33, with the exception of Indian linseed which is protected by a ten per cent. preference against foreign linseed. Linseed prices improved during 1933/34 and are at present firm on indications of good demand. Tea, tin and shellac are the three commodities, which, with linseed, make the best showing. Schemes of control have succeeded in reviving the prices both of tea and tin. Lead prices were much the same in the year under review as during the two previous years, and have remained on the whole fairly steady.

EFFECT OF OTTAWA.

From the point of view of the Ottawa Agreement and its effect on imports on staple Indian goods in the United Kingdom, the report takes first the rice imports, and observes: "It is unfortunately impossible to distinguish imports of paddy from imports of husked rice, and both are shown together under the heading of "whole rice". The duty on foreign paddy is ten per cent 'ad valorem,' while the duty on foreign husked rice is 1d. per lb. in terms of the Ottawa Agreement between India and the U. K.

The imports of whole rice from India fell off considerably between 1933 and 1934 whereas imports of foreign whole rice—while not so great as during the first quarter of 1932—increased.

Indian linseed, on the strength of its preference of ten per cent., is competing successfully with that from the Argentine ,and now furnish the bulk of the U. K. supplies.

Imports of wool, other than merino and crossbred, and jute, all from India as the monopolist producer, increased during the first quarter of 1934. In respect of other articles, which receive preference in U. K., much has already been said in the report on the Ottawa preferences.

PRINCIPAL INQUIRIES.

The principal enquiries received and dealt with in the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner, in London, relating to (A) industrial raw materials and (B) manufactures, emanate from commercial sources in India, the United Kingdom and other countries with which this office deals. For instance, a newly established firm of importers in Liverpool asked for and was supplied with the names of shippers of cotton in India while similar information was forwarded in response to enquiries that came from Athens and Salonica.

Several enquiries were received and replied to regarding jute.

MANILLA HEMP.

In addtion to the usual enquiries, regarding importers and exporters of help, several investigations were made on behalf of various government departments in India and reports submitted. For instance, the Director of Industries, Bengal, was supplied with a full report on the opinion in the London market about the grading of Manilla hemp as undertaken in the Philippnines by the Government. A report was also sent to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the position of Indian hemp visa-vis Manilla hemp in the United Kingdom.

Hides and skins formed the subject of a large number of enquiries.

OIL AND OIL SEEDS.

As regards oils, oil-seeds, and oil-cake. a firm of wholesale druggists in Costa Rica wrote for the names of exporters in India, of essential oils and these were duly supplied. Numberless enquiries on miscellaneous commodities were made by large number of firms and these were attended to with promptitude. For example, a firm in the United Kingdom asked for and was duly supplied with names of exporters in India of shirtings, while another London firm which shipped goods to North Africa asked for manufacturers in India of blue cloth handkerchiefs, and the names of manufacturers were communicated to the enquirer. Two enquiries were received from firms in the United Kingdom regarding pith helmets and the office was able to put the enquirers with suppliers.

TIMBER TRADE.

The hard-wood market, the report observes, showed no appreciable improvement during the year. Price continues to be the ruling factor and freight charges handicap Indian timbers heavily. There were on the whole 51 commercial enquiries, including 17 enquiries resulting in sales, 27 enquiries for specific quantities of timber, not resulting in sales, covering in the aggregate about 1,400 tons, 3 tentative enquiries regarding supplies and production and four miscellaneous enquiries.

MINERALS.

Prices of minerals have shown few increases during the year There is one outstanding exception in wolfram, which has risen some 300 per cent., due to lack of supply. Manganese ore has been quoted at 10½ pence per unit. The outlook for mica showed signs of improvement at the end of the year, consequent upon the better condition of the electrical industries.

TRADE PUBLICITY.

During the six months of the year trade publicity was in full swing. The Indian Trade Publicity Officer was on tour for nearly six months of the year under review. A catalogue was compiled by the Indian Trade Publicity Officer describing the salient features and peculiar characteristics for each exhibit.

Among the new exhibits received during the year were fruit syrups, fruit pickles, marmalade, honey, woodapple jelly, walnuts, sultanas, raisins, cocoanut oil, certain pharmaceutical preparations, lemongrass oil, silk waste, pierced silk cocoons, magnesite, crude drugs, dyeing and tanning materials, furs and skins, pith helmets and dolls. Of these magnesite was the most successful, some important enquiries having been received.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

The Indian Trade Publicity Officer attended all the monthly meetings of the Empire Marketing Board Committee of the Dominion and Colonial Publicity Officers prior to his visit to India in July 1933. Owing to the dissolution of the Board in the autumn of 1933 no further meetings have been held.

The report ends with an expression of thanks to the staff and those departments and offices of H. M.'s Government, with which the Indian Trade Commissioner was in closest touch.—A. P.

EASTERN EUROPEAN PACT

Soviet To Enter League Of Nations

GERMANY FEARS IT AS HOSITLE ALLIANCE AGAINST HER

The India Branch of the League of Nations sends the following:—

The "Izvestia (in its issue of July 16) prints a letter entitled "For the Eastern Pact."

The British attitude to the Eastern Pact, as revealed in the debate in the House on July 13, is warmly welcomed and its importance emphasised. The German objection that it is a pact for the encirclement of Germany, expressed in the semi-official press, is met by pointing out that the Pact provides only for joint defence against any state that resorts to agression against one of the signatories.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST GERMANY.

"How can the German semi-official press reply to such proposals by alleging that they are proposals for joint action against Germany? Hitherto German diplomacy and the German press have denied with the greatest indignation any and every accusation of aggressive intentions against Germany Now the organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is resorting to arguments, the sole underlying premise of which is the assumption that Germany will be the aggressor.

The other German arguments are no more deserving of respect.

It is indeed touching to find Germany so eager in the defence of the League of Nations which she has just left and complaining that the other powers are settling the question of the Soviet Union's entry without consulting those who dislike this prospect. Who are the dissatisfied powers? All the great powers have warmly welcomed the prospect of our entry. The real question is whether Germany is prepared to take responsibility of sabotaging the organisation of peace in East Europe. As for saying that more time is required to obtain information and consider the matter, the meaning of the regional pact is perfectly clear, and no further delay is required. It is to be hoped that this is not Germany's last word.

The leader ends with a strong appeal for the signature of the Pact and with some vigorous remark as to the responsibility assumed by those, who had sabotaged this great enterprise either by saying no or by simply remaining non-committal and wasting time.

SOVIET UNION'S DEFENCE.

The Soviet Union defends the idea of this Pact so hotly because whereas we do not encircle any one and are not attempting to set up any kind of hostile alliances we consider that this Pact would be a substantial contribution to consolidating peace in East Europe and could contribute to the untying of the worst knots that hitherto have been cut only by the sword. The Soviet Union has a vital interest in the strengthening of peace and that is why the Soviet Union have decided to assume heavy obligations. The cause of peace is worth big sacrifices.

"Pravda" (July 16) publishes a leader in more general terms but following the same line of argument. The leader mentions that:

"The draft Pact provides that in order that it should become fully effective the Soviet Union must enter the League of Nations it will be remembered that both France and Great Britain have expressed themselves in favour of the Soviet Union's entry into the League."

PACT CONSOLIDATES PEACE.

The leader suggests that: "There is no doubt that an Eastern European Pact would play a tremendous part n consolidating peace not only in Europe". It concludes by saying that the workers of the Soviet Union can only welcome any step that would tend to consolidate peace.

"The Soviet Union has invariably been guided in its foreign policy by the desire to preserve peace. Our Government has invariably followed the line indicated by our great leader Comrade Stalin: if the interests of the Soviet Union require us to draw closer to other States, which do not desire to violate peace, we shall follow this policy without hesitation. We stand for peace and the defence of peace."

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered in to.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

ELECTION COMPLAINTS WITHDRAWN

"B" Ward Complainants Yield To Plea For Congress Prestige

The following communique has been issued from the Congress House on Thursday:—

The enquiry into the election complaints started at the Congress House, to-day, at 8 a.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding.

There were several complaints about the elections from "B" (Mandvi) Ward but all these were withdrawn by the respective complainants. In their letters of withdrawal Mrs. Mongiben Kantonwala and Mr. Mohanlal Panachand, the complainants, had expressed themselves that they were withdrawing the complaints so that nothing might be done by them which would harm the prestige and solidarity of the Congress. They hoped that proper remedies might be applied with a view to prevent a recurrence of any irregularities in future.

Mr. Manant K. Mehta, Advocate, whose complaint could not be officially admitted since it came later than the stipulated time was also given an opportunity to express his views. He also made a request to the President to take necessary steps, by way of amending the constitution and other methods, to make irregularities and corruption impossible.

Mr. Nariman gave an assurance that he fully appreciated the high motives by which the complaints were actuated and he would certainly recommend to the B. P. C. C. to take necessary steps to avoid a recurrence of election irregularities in future.

The election complaints from Bhuleshwar ("C" Ward) will be enquired into on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. The complainants are requested to be present with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

INDISCIPLINE IN MADRAS JAILS

Official Enquiry Has Been Instituted

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

An official enquiry into the administration of Jails in the Madras Presidency has just been instituted and Mr J. F. Hall, I. C. S., who was deputed to carry out the investigation of lack of discipline in certain jails has left Madras for Vellore.

This is an off-shoot to the strictures passed on the Jail Authorities by the Jury in the Madras Conspiracy Case in which 20 young men were tried on charges of criminal conspiracy and convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment

The Jury in that case in giving their verdict of guilty added the following rider:—

"We believe the evidence put before us in relation to the lack of discipline in the Trichinopoly Jail and wish to record our surprise that avowed revolutionaries were allowed to influence certain of the accused and to inaugurate this conspiracy."

Prosecution in the above case alleged that the Conspiracy originated in the Trichinopoly Jail where some of the accused attended study circles conducted by Bengalee prisoners and imbibed revolutionary ideas.

Mr Hall, it is understood, will now investigate the causes which led to such lack of discipline and report to the Government before the end of this month.—United Press.

ABNORMAL RISE IN THE GANGES

PATNA, Aug. 21.

A message from Laheria Sarai reports of an unprecedented flood in Mohiddi Nagar due to abnormal rise in the Ganges.

Fifty villages have been completely submerged under water, People have taken shelter on house tops.

The Central Relief workers have begun relief work. People are leaving their houses and taking shelter on high lands. The condition of beggars can better be imagined than described. Government relief has not been received.—United Press.

The Masulipatam Municipal Council will present a civic address to Mr N. R. Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta, on the the occasion of his visit to Masulipatam on August 26.

Prof. Brown of the United States arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning to deliver a series of lectures on Jain philosophy.

POSTPONE ENQUIRY

Mr. Panthaki's Letter To Mr. Nariman

Mr. N B Panthaki, a candidate in the last Congress elections from the "C" Ward had addressed a letter to the following effect to Mr. K F Nariman, the special officer appointed to enquire into the various allegations about the said elections in the city on August 12.

"Sir,—Before you proceed with your enquiry I request you to take into due consideration the following points.

"You are aware that before the elections you ruled that only those voters who were habitual wearers of Khadi were entitled to vote. But it was later found, as you know, not possible to enforce the khaddar clause strictly, and in fact, no heed was paid to the same in any of the wards, except in the "C" ward, where the voting papers of habitual wearers of khadi were collected separately from those of the rest. After the elections, however, you gave your ruling quite contrary to your original ruling that no distinction be made between the two classes of votes.

Postpone Enquiry

"I have already written to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel complaining against your ruling and asking for his final ruling in the matter. As, being ill, he has not yet found time to give his ruling, I request you to postpone your enquiry into the election disputes till after you have received Sirdar's ruling.

"Another matter which I wish to bring to your notice is the contrivance practised by some of the candidates in the "C" Ward to avoid your inconvenient ruling regarding the khaddar clause. You must surely be aware by now that a good number of voters, who were not habitual wearers of khadi, were conducted to a building near the polling booth and made to wear khadi clothes just for the purpose of recording their votes. Such a practice from Congress candidates is to say the least quite derogatory both to the Congress and to themselves.

"Further, whether the election thus conducted is valid or not is also a matter for you to consider. I may suggest that you summon all the twenty-three candidates of the 'C' ward and record their evidence in this behalf.

Kindly permit me to refer now to a purely private matter, but bearing on this unfortunate controversy. I regret to inform you that, as a result of my recent complaints and writings in the press, about the last elections, I have been harassed by several Congressmen in various ways. I wish to inform you and, through you, such Congressmen, that I do not desire to be treated in this manner. As I have no direct remedy against them, I have decided, in case such harassment and wise-ruling do not cease, to observe silence for an hour daily from to-day, and if this should also prove ineffective against my brother Congressmen I am thinking of undertaking a fast."

ANDREWS TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY

Mr. C. F. Andrews is arriving from Africa on Saturday, (25th instant), by the s.s. "Karanja."

He will meet the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association the same evening; and is expected to leave for Wardha on the next day (Sunday).

CYCLIST KILLED BY LORRY

Coroner's Jury Return Inconclusive Verdict On Nesbit Rd. Tragedy

At the adjourned inquest on the body of Bhiva Gangaram, a twenty-six years old Hindu labourer in the Port Trust Stores, Chambhar, who was knocked down by a motor lorry near Nesbit Road on Monday last was held on Thursday.

After the accident the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday night.

At the inquest before the Coroner on Thursday the uncle of the deceased gave evidence and said that the deceased was a labourer in the Port Trust Stores at Chambharan.

Maloo Baloo, and Ganoo Lama, two friends of the deceased who had accompanied him on their own cycles also gave evidence.

Maloo Baloo said that they were riding on their cycles at about 9 p.m. on Monday along Nesbit Road in the direction of Parel Road.

The deceased was the hindmost as they rode along.

Opposite Nesbit Road he heard Ganoo shout to him and turning round he saw the deceased lying on the ground in a pool of blood and the cycle near him.

A motor lorry had just then passed them heading towards Parel Road and was speeding away inspite of their shouts to stop. Finding no police nearby they took their injured friend to the J.J. Hospital. Witness further said that he had heard the noise of the collison and in spite of the lorry speeding swiftly he had managed to get the number which was Bom.-Z1016. The lorry was in the centre of the road and he could not ascertain whether it passed on his right or left nor did he hear the blowing of the horn.

The medical report was that deatn was due to fracture of the base skull and loss of blood.

The jury found that death was due to fracture of skull being knocked down by a lorry and said that they could not ascertain as to who was to be blamed or whether the lorry was driven in a rash and negligent manner.

DECREASE IN PRISONERS IN PUNJAB JAILS

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The year under review may be regarded from the standpoint of the Jail Department as a normal one, says the report on the Administration of the jails in the Punjab during 1933. For the first time during the last few years the daily average of the jail population during the year showed an appreciable decline. The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of less than six months during the year showed a falling off of 2,358 from the figure of 18,769 for 1932.

There was a falling off in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, but the possibilities of a further imprisonment in this respect are plainly shown by the fact that during the year one prisoner was sentenced to simple imprisonment for every 5, 8 prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment

The death rate showed a big jump to 14.03 per mille and the daily average number of sick showed an increase over the previous year, though it was considerably less than that of the previous three years.—United Press.

UNDERTRIALS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Information reached here today that Mahindra Mandal of Birbhum District who was undergoing trial in connection with a dacoity associated with murder, has escaped from Rampurhat Sub-Jail along with two other undertrial prisoners.

Another man Safuj Sardar described by the C. I. D. Police as a dangerous dacoit has escaped from Howrah Jail.—United Press.

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., reached Amritsar on Tuesday in connection with his election campaign. He met the numerous leading Sikh citizens who told him that the election was to be fought on the issue of the Communal Award and votes would be given to the candidate who would pledge that he should fight for the rejection of the Award.

The Trichinopoly District Board has sanctioned Rs 10,000 for a general scheme of maternity and child welfare work in the district.

Glorious Achievement in the History of Talkie productions

AND

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E. Billimoria Madhuri

WITH

Ghory, Dixit, Rampyari and Ishwarlal

Time:
To-day, Saturday & Sunday
2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

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Cameraman: G. G. GOGATE
Sound Engineer: P. SUBEDAR

A JAYANT DESAI Production

West End Talkies

DEPRESSION LIES OVER CHOTA NAGPUR

Rainfall Will Increase In Central Provinces

POONA, Aug. 23.

Yesterday's depression over the Southwest Bengal has moved North—westwards and lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been active from Assam to United Provinces and in Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Mysore and local in Burma, Assam, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Gujarat and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in West Central India, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Darjeeling, five inches; Cherrapunji three; Daltonganj two; Chittagong, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Bogra, one and half; Narayangang, Barisal and Purnea one; Pendra three; Sutna and Mussooree two; Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Jhansi, Jagdaupur, Pachmarhi and Saugor one and half; Mukteswar one; Mahableshwar two; Khandala, one and half; and Mangalore one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease generally in Northeast India and will increase in Central Provinces, Central India and United Provinces and will extend in East Rajputana and in near Punjab Hills.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderately heavy rain is likely in United Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana and Punjab Hills during the next 36 hours.—A P.

Fort Records 84.42 Inches Rainfall

Bombay, Aug 23

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 23-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.33"; Fort 0.40"; J. J. Hospital 0.20"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.10"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 62.78"; Fort 84.42; J. J. Hospital 70.32; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.35

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 52.48; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 41.55; Fort 66.48; J. J. Hospital 48.42; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.86

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE 1 DEG. ABOVE NORMAL

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 23rd August 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.03 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 0.0 (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 188 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.33 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.96 inches

Total rainfall during the year 62.82 inches

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

C. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENT VINDICATED

Mr. Kedar's "No-Confidence" Motion Defeated By Large Majority

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

After an acrimonious debate lasting for 8 hours, the C. P. Legislative Council rejected by 55 votes to 6, the no-confidence motion of Mr. Kedar, Leader of the People's Party, against the Hon'ble Mr. Rizwi, President of the Council.

In the course of a statement made before putting the motion to vote, the President characterised the accusations as childish, false and malicious.

Mr. Rizwi was cheered enthusiastically when the result was announced.

The Council adjourned 'sine-die.'—United Press.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 23.

The monsoon, on the whole, has been active over the country being particularly strong in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, in and around West Central India, Punjab Kumaon Hills. It, however, weakened in the Peninsula, Central and North-west India towards the end of the week. Last week's depression off Orissa and Ganjam Coast passed inland on 17th morning and moved North-westwards and broke up on Kumaon Hills on 20th. Widespread locally heavy rain fell along and near its track.

A fresh depression formed at the Head of the Bay on 20th and moving North North-westwards lay over South-west Bengal at the end of the week. It caused widespread rain in North-east India with locally very heavy falls in Chota Nagpur and Orissa on 21st.

Weekly cablegraphic report on progress of monsoon to the Secretary of State:—Rainfall for the week ending 22nd August was normal in Assam, Bengal, Baluchistan, Mysore and Malabar; fair in North-west Frontier Province, Hyderabad South; scanty in bay islands Madras, South-east Madras Deccan; excess elsewhere. Monsoon is strong in North-east India.—A.P.

A Nationalist Hindi weekly entitled "Rajasthan" starts from Beawar from 27th instant with Mr. Manilal Kothari as Chief Director.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23RD AUGUST 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Tributes are paid in the English press to the scrupulous fairness and fearlessness of Lord Justice Scrutton, one of the most learned men in England, whose death at the age of 78 years is announced. He died suddenly at Shiringham where he was spending his vacation. He had seen judge for 24 years and Lord Justice of Appeal since 1918.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Notifications Of Civil Appointments.

The Collector of Kolaba, in exercise of the powers vested in him has extended the present term of the Village Panchayat of Revdanda in Alibag Taluka, by three months, i.e. from 22nd August 1934 to 21st November 1934.

Mr E J Jenner to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Khan Bahadur Zaman Shah M. S. Hashimi.

Rao Bahadur Tahilram Dharamdas Vasvani, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Mr. E. J. Jenner.

Khan Bahadur Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah Hashimi, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Rao Bahadur Tahilram D. Vasvani.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 31st July 1934 vice Mr K B Sabnis retired:—

Rao Saheb Mangesh Krishna Kakeri to be substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur Ismail K. Desai to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr G J Rege seconded.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya L. Karnik to hold the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police vacated by Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Zamanshah Mahboobshah, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah is granted leave for four months from the 10th August 1934.

Mr. L S Rusby, District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted, from the 1st November 1934, leave on average pay for four months and 21 days followed by leave on half average pay for five months and eight days.

Mr. G R Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months from the 1st August 1934.

With effect from the 1st January, 1934, vice Mr. C T Lala retired:—

Mr Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain to be First Grade Deputy Collector and to remain seconded.

Khan Saheb Muhammad Bakhsh Ilahi Bakhsh Shaikh to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 12th January 1934, vice Mr. Hotchand Chandumal retired:—

Khan Saheb Muhammad Bakhsh Ilahi Bakhsh Shaikh to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr T T Kothawala to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr Shantawodeyar Karewodeyar to officiate as Collector of Ratnagiri, in addition to his own duties, vice Sahebzada Sardar Muhammad Khan.

Sahebzada Sardar Mahammad Khan, Collector of Ratnagiri, has been granted leave on average pay for one month from 16th August 1934.

Mr L S S Kumar is confirmed in the post of Assistant Professor of Botany, Poona Agricultural College.

Dr. Miss A Ribeiro, Resident Medical Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, to officate as Assistant Medical Officer in place of Dr Miss S M Telang, M.D. (Bom.).

Dr. (Miss) C. M. Susai, Woman Subordinate Medical Service Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, to officiate as Resident Medical Officer in place of Miss A. Ribeiro.

Mr Birendra Kumar Pose, L.C.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Nira Right Bank Canal Division, is granted leave on average pay for one month and 15 days, from 15th September 1934.

Sir Arnold A Musto, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire on the expiry of the leave granted to him with effect from the 28th August 1934.

The following transfers of Assistant Commissioners have been made with effect from the date of taking over charge:—

(1) Mr Gurmukh Singh, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Northern Division, to be Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Sind.

(2) Mr S J Mirza, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Sind, on relief by Mr. Gurmukh Singh, to be Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Northern Division.

TO-DAY: COCOANUT BANK HOLIDAY SPECIAL.

MATINEE AT 3-30 P. M.

LAST CHANCE TO-DAY TO SEE AT BRITISH SUPERB MUSICAL DRAMA

Produced on an Exceedingly Lavish and Extravagant Scale!

"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN"

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

A BRITISH LION LAUGH HIT! with an ALL-BRITISH CAST! England's FUNNIEST Comedian:

GEORGE GEE

In the FUNNIEST feast of LAUGHTER-ROMANCE—MUSIC!

STRIKE IT RICH

Uproariously amazing adventure of a Young Man who thought himself the Modern Napoleon.

ENTIRE SUPERB BRITISH CAST

GEORGE GEE
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A Riot of Fun and Frolic with 5 NEW SONG HITS.

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To-day and throughout the next week at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.

THE GREATEST DRAMATIC HIT OF ALL TIME!

Now see this true story from real life! Only yesterday you read about it—the "Sweet-box"—the inhuman lashings—the torture barrel—the tragedy—but NOW HERE IT IS! The real story of Robert E. Burns' two amazing escapes from a blood-stained hell—his endless flight from the memory of four great loves!

"I AM A FUGITIVE"
"I AM A FUGITIVE"
From a "CHAIN GANG"
with
PAUL MUNI
(Star of "Scarface")
A Warner Bros. Masterpiece

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Indian Wrestlers Need Organisation

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Wrestling

ANWAR AND SINGH GAVE A GOOD SHOW.

In the British Empire Games at Wembly, Anwar and Singh gave a fairly good account of themselves. Anwar was beaten in the finals of the Welter-weight by Schleimer, the Canadian, who it is said, did not lose a single point in the whole tournament. It was a pity that Anwar had to fight out of his weight. Or he would have surely won a title. Singh lost to McNab (Canada) in the semi-finals of the Feather-weight. Both men were handicapped by their ignorance of the rules under which these contests were fought. They knew many good holds, their trainer said, which they could not use for fear of disqualifications.

A MATTER FOR SHAME FOR INDIA.

Isn't it a matter for shame that India which has the reputation of being the leading wrestling country of the world—India, the land of Gama, Gunga and Imam Bux, should come out of the Empire games without a single title to her credit? It is not that we lack talents. On the other hand, there are enough to carry the whole bundle of the titles on the card without much of a strain. Why then was India nowhere in the map? one may ask. The answer is a simple one. India is still in the land of nods. Nobody in this country seems to know or even cares to know, what is happening in the world outside.

AN ORGANISING BODY NEEDED.

If there was a wide-awake body to organise and feed this branch of sport, India would not take time to be in the front rank of wrestling nations. Westling has so far been in the cold preserve of the Indian princes. It is to their credit that it has died out for want of patronage. But that is hardly creditable to the people of India as a whole. It must be taken out of its old rut and made into a living force, animating and re-vitalising the entire nation. Here, again, somebody must take the lead in forming an association with a view to help its proper growth, development and use. Will somebody take the initiative in the matter?

Athletics.

"COLOUR BAR" IN ENGLAND.

News comes from the country which always prides itself on its highest sense of sportsmanship that coloured sportsmen are treated as undesirables and untouchables when they go in their midst. It is reported that an athelete from Trinidad had a great difficulty in finding a suitable hotel in London where he could put up during the British Empire Games. The shade of his colour was a bit too dark for the highbrows and pecksniffs to countenance. It is an open secret that dark-skinned Indians have also met with similar treatment in the home of democracy.

NO ROOM FOR FASTIDIOUSNESS IN SPORTS.

But the feelings really become strained and bilious when sportsmen do not receive the same amount of cordiality and open heartedness from their brother-sportsmen just because they wear a different complexion. It is high time that such petti-mindedness was given the go-by by every sportsman who has any claim to sportsmanship. There is no room for fastidiousness in the field of sport. The countries and the peoples which make this kind of distinction and difference do not deserve to be treated as sportsmen at all.

GERMANY RETAINED CHAMPIONSHIP.

Following close behind the British Empire Games, the Women's World Games were held at the White City. It does seem that the meet was as representative as it might have been. Several leading nations of the world were conspicuous by their absence. Even Europe was not fully represented. However, the final results give a very interesting reading:—

60 Metres: Walasiewicz (Poland), Time: 7 3|5seconds.

Throwing the Discus: Wajsowna (Poland), 143ft. 8 1|4in., which is a world record.

100 Metres: Krauss (Germany). Time: 11 9|10seconds, a British record.

200 Metres: Krauss. Time: 24 9|10 seconds, a British record.

80 Metres Hurdles: Englehardt (Germany). Time: 11 3|5seconds, a world record.

800 Metres: Koubkova (Czecho-Slovakia). Time: 2minutes, 12 2|5 seconds, a world record.

400 Metres Relay: Germany. Time: 48 3|5seconds.

Long Jump: Goppner (Germany). 19ft. 0-1|2 in.

Throwing the Javelin: Gelius (Germany), 139ft. 2-3|4 in.

Putting the Shot: Mauermeyer (Germany) 44ft. 10-1|4in., a British record.

High Jump: Grieme (Germany) 5ft. 1in.

Pentathelon: Mauer Meyer (Germany) 377 points, a world's record.

As will be noticed, Germany claimed marked superiority in the majority of the events and had little difficulty in retaining the Championship. Poland secured the second place with England a close third. Needless to mention, India did not participate in these games. I do not know how long it will take her to be in a position to join the competitor's list. Hardly a beginning has been made in this direction as yet!

Tennis

BAN ON PROFESSIONALS TO CONTINUE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation was recently held in London in which twenty nations it is said, were represented. I notice India was also present. Although the name of the Indian representative is not mentioned, I take it that Sir F. Gordon Lowe, Bart., who is the permanent representative of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association in England, represented India's viewpoint. I need hardly point out that the A.I.L.T.A. have taken a leaf out of the pages of the Government of India in appointing their representative. I do not wish to discuss this question here, as I have a mind to deal with the A.I.L.T.A. in a separate article in the near future. Suffice it to say, for the present, that India was, in fact, unrepresented.

NO "OPEN" TOURNAMENT.

After deciding against the institution of "Open" tournaments in which amateurs compete with professionals, the International L.T.A. further resolved that "an amateur lawn tennis player is specifically prohibited from playing with or against any person other than an amateur, or giving a public demonstration with or against a person who is not an amateur, without the permission of the International Federation having been obtained through his or her own Association.

AMATEURS' EXPENSES.

Regarding amateurs' expenses it was agreed that except in cases officially sanctioned or authorised by an Association, no player shall receive travelling or living expenses for a period of more than eight weeks in any one year, including time spent in travelling.

It was also agreed that an amateur playing in a foreign country must conform to the rules and regulations of that country with regard to the payment of living expenses, as well as the rules in force in his own country.

A CLOSE PRESERVE OF THE RICH.

From the rules detailed above, it is clear that the International L.T.A. are determined to keep the game a close preserve of the rich. It is a well known fact that Tennis is an expensive game. Few people can afford to meet its innumerable calls on their pockets during a season. That is why there have been many instances of pseudo-professionalism all over the world. And many a prominent player have succumbed to the heavy baits offered to them by enterprising managers and film producers. I do not see why this distinction should be retained just to please a few snobs. I believe that once the barrier is removed, we shall have a clean and honest sport in which even the poorest will be able to participate and rise to the highest pinnacle of name and fame.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST FOOT-FAULTING.

As a result of the great dissatisfaction which prevailed at Wimbledon over the "foot-fault" rulings, it has been decided by the International L.T.A. that a line three feet away from the base line and parallel to it should be drawn and the server should always keep one foot behind the new line while serving. This will undoubtedly help the umpires and the line judges to detect foot-faults.

NO RAIN IN POONA

Prospects For Saturday' Meeting Are Favourable

POONA, Aug. 23.

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club wiring from Poona at 12-15 p.m. states:—

"There has been practically no rain this week and the local forecast is favourable."

INTERNATIONAL E-XHIBITION AT BRUSSELS

Foreign Participations Show Its Unique Success

The Exhibition of Brussels in 1935 promises to be a great success.

Up to this moment, a year before the official opening date, the General Government Commissioner has been able to register the participation of a greater number of foreign countries than at any other previous international and universal Exhibition. Negotiations are proceeding with those other nations, which have not yet been able to take a decision as to the advisability of their presence at the Exhibition.

In view of the enthusiasm shown abroad, the Exhibition Company was faced with the necessity of devising means for increasing the available exhibition space, in order to satisfy all applications in the most adequate way.

This state of affairs is most encouraging from the moral as well as the material point of view, and Mr. Golville, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade was able, a few days ago, to stress upon it. Replying to a question put to him in the House of Commons, he said that the British Government had decided to officially participate to the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, in "view of its political and commercial importance."

The list of nations, which have already decided to participate, and those with which negociations are still proceeding gives ample proof of the truth of this statement.

These countries are: Great-Britain, France, Algeria, Tunisia, Indo-China, Marocco, Italy, Lettonia, Tcheco-Slovakia, Luxemburg, Brazil, Germany, Sweden, Chili and Holland.

Negotiations, the results of which are very hopeful, are proceeding with Austria, Hungary, Norway, Poland, the United States of America, Switzerland and Bolivia.

The slogan of the Brussels' Exhibition 1935; "All the products of all nations", will thus find itself amply justified.

JAIL TEAM BEAT INDIAN RAILWAY INSTITUTE, DHOND.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 20.

The past few days the weather was keeping dull and cloudy. To add to this the terrible high winds prevailed on Sundays. If it is not the rain the wind made the Cricket impossible. The Dhond Railway Indian Institute were the guests at Visapur in a friendly cricket game. The Home team winning the toss elected to bat and hit up 129 runs before they were all dismissed. Kamruddin and D'Souza for the home team played a great game for their 46 and 34 runs respectively. Kamruddin again proved to be deadly with the ball and he took seven wickets for 14 runs. The visitors put up a plucky fight but they could not make it a draw. They were all dismissed for meagre 52 runs, on the stroke of time.

JAIL TEAM.

J. D'Souza c. Saldhana b. Salunke	34
L. D'Souza b. Thakor	8
Ibrahim b. Salunke	1
Khandu b. Salunke	0
Quinn b. Thakur	0
Kamruddin St. Rodricks b. Abdul	46
Jadhav l.b.w. b. Gokhale	28
Dr. Tilve b. Salunke	6
Dyre l.b.w. b. Salunke	1
Mokashi b. Salunke	3
Sudame, not out,	0
Extras	2
Total	129

RY. INDIAN INSTITUTE DHOND.

Saldhana l.b.w. b. Kamruddin	23
Thakur b. Kamruddin	11
Francis b. Kamruddin	0
Rodricks l.b.w. b. Kamruddin	0
Gokhale c. Quinn b. Mokashi	1
Salunke c. Kamruddin b. Mokashi	5
Baldota b. Kamruddin	0
Shaik c. J. B. D'Souza b. Kamruddin	0
Munirkhan c. Tilve b. Kamruddin	2
Yakub b. Mokashi	6
Baba, not out,	0
Extras	4
Total	52

MENACE OF MONEY-LENDERS..

Bombay Govt. Measure To Check It Circulated For Public Opinion

The Bombay Money-Lenders' Act, 1934, which was read for the first time in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 18th instant is published in the Bombay Government Gazette for the purpose of eliciting public opinion for a period of three months. The statement of objects and reasons of the Act says:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Despite the steady growth of the Co-operative Movement in the Bombay Presidency, professional money-lenders known as Sawkars flourish in every town and village of the Presidency. Except for a small proportion of them who are honest, a very big number has acquired a reputation for dishonesty, usury and other malpractices easily practised on the illiterate, poor and labouring classes. It is common knowledge that interest at unconscionably high rates ranging from 24 to 300 per cent. is charged by many such money-lenders who induce people to borrow, deduct first month's interest from the principal before issuing the loan and recover the dues under threats of violence. No doubt, the Usurious Loans Act, passed by the Imperial Legislature in 1918, provides a legal remedy, but this applies only to such cases of usury as are referred to courts of law.

MANIPULATIONS OF ACCOUNTS

Many of the money-lenders manipulate accounts of loans in such an ingenious manner as to evade the provisions of the Usurious Loans Act. Numerous cases of substantially unfair transactions, however, do not come before courts for law not merely for economic reasons but because the poor, helpless people are afraid of harassment and victimisation by their creditors. Consequently, thousands of people belonging to the agricultural and labouring classes remain in life-long indebtedness almost invariably to the same money-lenders.

TO CHECK THE MENACE.

This Bill is thus a necessary adjunct to the Usurious Loans Act. Its purpose is to exercise a legal check upon unscrupulous money-lenders as also upon reckless borrowers who habitually indulge in the delight of borrowing.

The Bill is thus designed to control the profession of money-lending which has admittedly assumed a menacing aspect in this Presidency, and this fact justifies the early introduction of this measure of social legislation.

PROVISIONS OF ACT.

Objects.—The objects of the Bill are explained in the ten clauses:—

Clause 1.—Specifies the title, extent, and date of commencement of the Act.

Clause 2.—Contains definitions of terms and expressions used in the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6.—Contain provisions as regards particular suits, the points that the Court has to take into account in determining certain cases of loans, and the mode of taking account in respect of loans.

Clause 7.—Lays down the duties of the creditor to maintain simple but orderly account in the forms and numerals prescribed by the Government and to send to every debtor a periodical extract from these books showing the debit and credit items separately in respect of principal and interest, the rate of interest charged and the balance due. The underlying object of this procedure is to serve as a means of reminding the debtor of the dues and of enabling the creditor to recover the dues before they swell into a big amount. With due regard to the legal rights of the creditor, sub-clause (2) of the clause provides that for the purposes of section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, certified copies of the accounts statement shall be deemed by a court of law as admissible in evidence of the transaction. With an eye to the debtor's interest, the Explanation provides that his failure to protest against the creditor's statement is not tantamount to an admission of the correctness of the account.

SANCTION OF COURT.

Clause 8.—The Court derives its sanction from this clause to impose a penalty on the creditor for non-compliance with the provisions of clause 7 by disallowing the whole or a portion of the interest found due, as may seem reasonable. Here regard is had to a rudimentary principle of law that the penalty for breach should be sufficiently severe to make compliance worthwhile. The clause also authorises the Court to allow due interest to the creditor in certain "bona fide" cases where his errors and omissions in calculation have been found to be accidental and not material.

Clause 9.—Is a saving clause which is necessary to exempt loans advanced before the commencement of operation of this measure.

Clause 10.—This contains the necessary provisions for the rule-making power of the Government under the Act, and for the privilege of the Bombay Legislative Council to discuss the draft rules under the Act before the same are adopted and given effect to.

RESTAURANT IN KINEMA HOUSE

Training Of Film Technicians In Russia

Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster, BA.A.R.P.S. in the course of lecture about his visit to Russia delivered in London, said:

Russia is the only country in the world which has any properly organised system for training film technicians The Soviet Government have turned Yars Restaurant into a kinema school. Yars was, I suppose, the most famous restaurant in the world in pre-revolutionary days, but now the restaurant itself has been converted into two experimental floors, and what were, I imagine, the wine cellars, are now cutting rooms, a small laboratory and a projection room.

The director of the school spent a long time, and went to a great deal of trouble, to explain everything to us, but as he could speak nothing but Russian, it was a long job. All his translated into the Russian and his answers back into English. At most of the other places we went to we ran up against people who could speak a little French or more often German, but here, we had to rely entirely on our interpreter, which made conversation a slow and laborious business.

As far as I could make out there are four main courses: (1) directors, (2) cameramen, (3) scenario writers, (4) artistes. There are also several subsidiary courses for art directors, studio electricians, and other studio workmen, as well as a course on studio management and the administrative side of motion picture production.

ART AND PHILOSOPHY.

All the courses start with a year studying art and communist philosophy. Cameramen and directors then do a further three years, one at the school, one in a studio attached to some prominent director, and then their last year they are sent out in arties of three to make travel pictures of their own. If they pass out satisfactorily, they can come back to the school and take a six months' post graduate course. Artistes and scenario writers do a year or art and communist philosophy, and then a further year partly at the school and partly in a studio.

The two small studios are fitted entirely with arc lighting, at least as far as I could see they were. All the lighting equipment I saw here, was, like it was elsewhere, entirely of German manufacture. The laboratory was a tiny little place, with about a dozen frames and one developing tank. It was obviously only intended for instructional purposes and for dealing with studio rushes.

The Students are paid sixty rubles a month or ninety rubles, if they are "shook brigadiers" that is, exceptionally clever or hardworking students.—A.P.

OLD FEUDS PATCHED UP

Pir Dastgir Expresses Regret To Kashmir State

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), Aug 22.

The following communique has been issued by the Kashmir Government:—

"Pir Maqbul Shah Khan Yari Sajadainishan Pir Dastgir Sahib having tendered an appology for his past misconduct and having given an undertaking to remain loyal to the Government and to refrain from taking part in any agitation against the Government His Highness the Maharaja Bahdur has graciously been pleased to restore the Muafi attached to the Shrine subject to the control of the Committee appointed by Government to look after its management.—A. P

The death is announced of Brigadier-General P. A. Bainbridge.

AMERICA CUP TRIALS

"Endeavour's" Speed Not Exposed By Mr. Sopwith

NEWPORT (Rhodes Island), Aug. 23.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

"Rainbow" defeated "Weetamoe" by 2 minutes 34 seconds in the first trial of the final series over a 30 mile course. "Endeavour," crossing the line five minutes after the start, drew nearer and nearer to the American yachts demonstrating that she is extremely fast.

It is believed that Mr. Sopwith is still not speeding his yacht to full capacity, in order not to demonstrate her qualities to the watchful eyes of the New York Yacht Club Officials.

NORTHANTS SCORE 369 AGAINST HANTS

Lancashire Dismissed For 190 In Match Against Sussex

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches, which commenced today:—

Middlesex vs. Surrey, at Lords: Surrey 155 (Smith 6 for 36). Middlesex 156 for 5 (Le: 65).

Worcestershire vs. Kent, at Worcester: Worcester 244 for 7 (Bull 95).

Sussex vs. Lancashire at Eastbourne: Lancs 190 for 7 (Tyldesley not out 78).

Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Bournemouth: Northants 369 (Snowden 81, Timms 74, Kennedy 5 for 82). Hampshire 23 for 0.

Nottinghamshire vs. Leicestershire at Nottingham: Leicester 263 for 5 (Armstrong not out 98, Berry 62).

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Scarborough: Gloucester 348 (Barnett 70, Lon 125, Robinson 4 for 41). Yorkshire 2 for 0.

BLAKE'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY

Further Results In Sind Lawn Tennis Tourney

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

Considerable progress was made in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney this evening, 9 matches drawing to a decision. Blake moved on to the quarter-final beating D. G. Kripalani.

Indulging in rhythmic drives to opposite corners with occasional excursions to net, the champion had an easy time, his opponent managing to get only 4 games in both the sets.

D. W. Brojwani playing a magnificent game, eliminated Karamchandani.

Following are the results.

MEN'S SINGLES.

B. T. Blake beat D. G. Kirpalani 6—1, 6—3.

J R Ajwani beat S C Hardless 6—4, 6—2.

H Hannah beat S H Syed 6—2, 6—0.

J N Dhamajia beat D M Tarabochia 6—0, 6—1.

D W Bhojwani beat D P Karamchandani 6—3, 6—2.

M T Shivdasani beat B G Idani 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

P K Khambatta and S K Khambatta beat W G Young and F A Sutherlan, 6—0, 6—1.

LADIE'S SINGLES.

Miss M H Dinshaw beat Mrs. Whistler 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs Cary beat Mrs Rozario 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss P G Dinshaw beat Mrs. Easy 6—4, 6—4.—A.P.

KING CONGRATULATES AUSTRALIANS

Brilliant Display Of Batting Will Ever Be Remembered

LONDON, Aug. 22.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed congratulations to the Australians. The message reads as follows: "The King has followed with the closest interest the five test matches and offers Mr. Woodfull and his team His Majesty's warmest congratulations on their remarkable success in winning the rubber after such keen tests.

His Majesty feels sure that such a brilliant display of batting in the final match will appeal to all lovers of cricket, and will ever be remembered in the history of this great game."—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Rangers Defeat Hearts By 2 Goals To 1

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League, First Division:

Aberdeen 1, Queen of South 0.
Albion Rovers 0, Queen's Park 0.
Ayr United 3, Partick 2.
Dundee 1, Dunfermline 1.
Falkirk 2, Airdrieonians 4.
Hibernians 0, St. Mirren 0.
Motherwell 1, Celtic 0.
Rangers 2, Hearts 1.
St. Johnstone 2, Kilmarnock 1.
—Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH PRESS ON AUSSIES' WIN

Urge Need Of Definite Ruling On Leg Theory

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug 23.

While congratulating the Australians on regaining the "Ashes" and paying tribute to the all-round superiority of Woodfull's team, the majority of the morning papers revive the problem of leg-theory bowling and its bearing on England's defeat.

"The Times" declares before the England team leave for the next test matches in Australia there should be an agreed pronouncement burying the controversy which has done so much to spoil the game

"The Daily Telegraph" says the whole series of tests have been played in an atmosphere of increasing doubt and distrust. The English elevens did not represent England Before another English team is sent to Australia, the M C. C and the Australian Board of Control must reach a precise and public understanding as regards what bowling is legitimate and what is not.

There must be no more mystery.

"The Daily Herald" also calls for a definite ruling on bodyline bowling, and adds the public continue to argue whether England has diplomatically given back the "ashes" to Australia, which dictated the policy of the selectors.

KINGSFORD-SMITH'S NEW RECORD

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.

Testing his machine for the forthcoming London-Melbourne air race, Sir Kingsford-Smith created a new record flying to Melbourne from Sydney in 143 minutes.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 13, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 22, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
High Water: 11-37; 23-42
Low Water: 4-56; 17-48.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday; Banks closed
Maharashtra Music Conference, Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana v. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 25

S. S. "Carthage" with English Mails sails at 1 p.m
Maharashtra Music Conference, Blavatsky Lodge, 4 p.m.
Rugby: Cathedral Old Boys v. Bombay Gymkhana 'B', Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Catholic Students' Union: Fifteenth Anniversary Social Gathering at the Sir C. J. Hall.
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The going off the gold standard and the reconstruction scheme in U. S. A.," by Professor C. N. Vakil, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of the 16th instant passed Suez at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.
S. S. "Clan Macneil" left Suez on the morning of Wednesday August 22.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSN

The successful students at the University and other Examination, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Vice-President, The Kanara Saraswat Association, will be "At Home" in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar President will address the students.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

A meeting of the sponsors of the Circle will be held at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
President Countess Dr. Vera Crassi
Speaker Sjt. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil.
Subject Our Programme in Cultural Work.

SHRAVANI UPAKARMA

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Vile Parle, 'Shravani Upakarma' annual thread ceremony, will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Friday) at 90 Chitaranjan Road, Laxmi Villa.

SHRAVANI SOCIAL GATHERING

A Social gathering of Aryan Families will take place under the auspices of the Mumbai Pradesha Aryasamaj at "Katchi Dasha Shrimali's Wadi", Kandavadi Street, by the side of Chanda Ramji Girls' school, to-day (Friday) between 8 and 12 a.m. (S.T.) when all the followers of Vedic Religion are invited to take part with their families, for the Annual Thread-changing Ceremony or Fresh Yagnopavitam, to be followed by a Social and a free dinner to all those taking part in the Ceremony.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 19-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. today at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee. to-day at 3-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am a fugitive from chain gang" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light music. Hirabai Barodeker. 12 noon. The Art Players. A Programme of Light Music.
6-30 p.m. Popular songs. Bai Sunderabai. 8 o.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News and Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-30 p.m. Richard Meredith on Current Films. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements. 7-35 p.m. A pianoforte recital by Madge Mullen. 8 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra, relayed from the Granada, Walthamstow, London. 8-45 p.m. London's Last Village—The Temple, a talk by Mr. Edgar Middleton. 9 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (leader, A. Rossi) relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements. 10-50 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

SRAVAN CEREMONY

South Indian residents of the Hindu Colony and near thereby are informed that it has been arranged by Brahma Sri N. Anantarama Vadhyar to hold the ensuing Sravan Ceremony to-day (Friday) at the George High School premises, Dadar. Maha Sankalpam will begin at 11 a.m.

YAJURVEDA SHRAVANA UPAKARMA

The South Indian Brahmin Public are hereby informed that the above Upakarma will be conducted by the Revered Vydhyanatha Sroutht of Melatur (known as Melatur Vadhyar) at the Napoo Hall, G.I.P. Matunga, Bombay, to-day (Friday) between 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

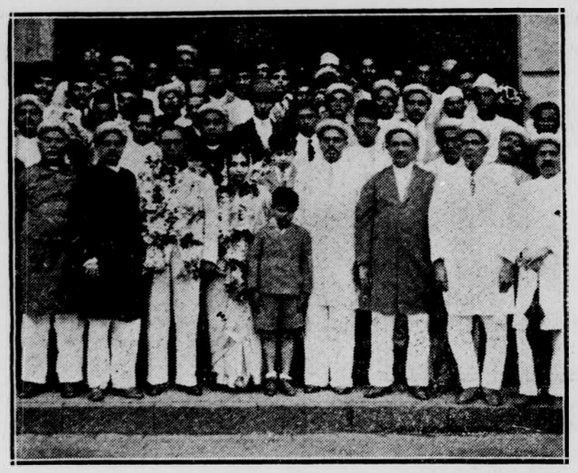
A meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. at the above committee's office.

MICKEY OR MINNIE MOUSE

With every tube of Listerine tooth paste that you buy in Bombay you can now get a Mickey Mouse or a Minnie Mouse Mask free for the kiddies.
The Mickey Mouse Masks were first introduced in England by the Lambert Pharmacal Co. through arrangement with Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse.
The idea of party masks became immensely popular almost immediately. Mickey Mouse masks have only recently been introduced in this country, first in Madras, then in Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore and Karachi and now in Bombay.

DAILY 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
TARZAN AND HIS MATE
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

THE REGAL TO-DAY—COCOANUT DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE PICTURE OF 100,000 THRILLS!
WALLACE BEERY
FAY WRAY
LEO CARILLO
and a host of others.
In the MIGHTY SCREEN CLASSIC
VIVA VILLA
The saga of an oppressed people.....who follow an inspired leader from slavery.....out into the sunlight of freedom.....who march with him from peonage to the presidency!



Major Alimahomed Mecklai, J.P., Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, and Mrs. Mecklai, arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" on Thursday after six months' tour in Europe. A large number of friends, including Mr. Gullamali G. Merchant, Ag. Judge, Small Causes Court, (second from left, front row) were present at the Mole Station to welcome them.

MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Mr. M. R. Jayakar Presides

The 5th Session of the Maharashtra Music Conference will be held at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, today (Friday) and 25th and 26th inst. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding. The opening Session of the Conference will be held at 4 p.m. to-day. The Conference will meet at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday for discussion and other business. The Concerts in connection with the Conference will be held on the following days:—Saturday, First Concert, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sunday, Second Concert at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), Sunday, Third Concert at 4 p.m. (S.T.). The following artistes of all-India fame and of very great reputation in the realm of Indian Music will take part in the Concerts. Pandit Omkarnath, Prof. Vilayet Hussein, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Pandit Nath Boa, Prof. Azmat Hussien, Prof. Shankarrao Vyas, Prof. Narayenrao Vyas, Prof. Suresh Baboo, Prof. Dhundiraj Paluskar, Pandit Ambhaikar, Pandit Tambe, Prof. Achrekar, Prof. Padhey, Porf. Mohite, Prof. Pralhad Ganu and the well known accompanists Mr. Kamurao Mangeshker, Mr. Vishnu Shirodker and Mr. Dattaram Parvatker.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Members of the Reception Committee of the fifth Session of the Maharashtra Music Conference are invited to attend the opening of the Conference to be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).
The following is to-day's programme:—
PRAYER: By the Lady Students of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya.
ADDRESS: By the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
MANDOLIN: By Miss Lila Samant (School of Indian Music).
REPORT: By Prof. B. R. Deodhar B. A.
ADDRESS: By the President.
MUSIC: By Miss Sumati Oke, B.A (School of Indian Music).
READING OF PAPERS: By Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A. and Mrs. Sunalini Devi Rajam.
MUSIC: By Master Shivkumar Sukla (Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya)
READING OF PAPERS: By Mr. J. B. Vacha Pandit Omkarnath and others.
CHORUS.

Mr. F. S. TALYARKHAN

Returns From Europe

Among those who arrived by the P. & O. boat "Rawalpindi" yesterday, was Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law who had gone to Europe to recoup his health.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Committee of The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali have elected Miss Nira Mondkar, B.A., B.T. to be the Joint Honorary Secretary and Principal V. R. Nerurkar, M.A., to be a Member of the Committee vice Mr. G. H. Jambotkar, M. A. who has resigned these offices on his departure to England for higher studies.

PROF. BROWN'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Shri Bombay Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal, Prof. W. Norman Brown of American University will deliver a lecture on "Jain Religion" at Adeshwarji Jain Dharmashala Pydhonie to-day (Friday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Acharya Maharaj Vijayendrasuriji will preside Prof. Hiralal Rasiklal Kapadia will explain in Gujarati.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Bushire (Jask) cable line is interrupted. During the interruption telegrams for Persia can be accepted via I.R.C. (Bombay) for transmission through London at the following rates per word for Henjam: Ordinary Rs. 2/7 as. C.D.E. Re. 1/2 as. British Government Re. 1 10as. Rates for other offices in Persia except Jask and Charbar are: Ordinary Rs. 2 6 as. C.D.E. Re. 1 7as. and British Government Re. 1 9 as. Deferred half Ordinary. Telegrams for Iraq can also be accepted during the interruptions via I.R.C. (Bombay) for transmission through Cairo at the same rate as via Karachi.

SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

For Cocoanut Holiday

Pathe is showing for to-day only Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" one of the best of Charlie's pictures. Charlie who still refuses to speak gives in this picture one of the finest characterizations of his career—as a vagabond—friend of a millionaire and as a friend of a poor little blind girl. The picture is repleat with laughter and pathos and will be a welcome change for holiday crowds.

GANDHIJI SENDS CONDOLENCES

Message To Sir Manmohandas' Family

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji has received the following message from Gandhiji from Wardha:
"Please convey Sir Manmohandas's family very respectful condolences."—A. P.

Pt. SHARMA'S CONDITION WORSE

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma was examined by Dr. Dhruv at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th day of his fast and the following report was issued.
"Panditji's condition suddenly turned worse. He passed blood while coughing and was irritable throughout the day. An injection had to be given with great persuasion. He is observing silence."

KELKAR BACK FROM CALCUTTA

Will Preside Over Amraoti Dt. Hindu Sabha Conference

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who returned from Calcutta after attending the Nationalist Conference yesterday, leaves for Amraoti tomorrow morning.
He presides over the second session of the Amraoti District Hindu Sabha Conference at Amraoti.—United Press.

Delegates Expected From Calcutta

AMRAOTI, Aug. 23.

The second session of the Amraoti District Hindu Sabha Conference, it is announced, will be held on August, 24 at the Amraoti Ganesh Theatre at 3 p.m.
Mr. N. C. Kelkar, has accepted to preside. Mr. Ganesh Rao Deshmukh Asrekar has been elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. A number of delegates from Calcutta Nationalist Conference are expected to attend.—United Press.

A CORRECTION

In the Senate meeting report published in the "Chronicle" of Thursday it was stated, in the earlier part of the report, that the Senate decided to hold the examination in November. The Senate did not decide, but only recorded, the Committee's Report (as published in the latter part of the report) on the feasibility of holding the examination in November.

A Government resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending September 30, 1933 shows that though above the average in volume the monsoon of 1933 was far from being entirely favourable to agriculture.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Reception Committee).

The prospective applicants for stalls at the Exhibition are hereby informed that due to the circumstances beyond the control of the Exhibition Sub-Committee, they could not supply the applicants with a copy of the prospectus and plans regarding the ensuing exhibition during the Congress session earlier.
Now that it has been decided to hold an All India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar near the Congress Pandal at Worli, the prospectus with full particulars is being prepared and will be sent to the parties concerned in due course.
In the meantime, those who desire to take stalls are requested to apply to the Exhibition Sub-Committee, Congress House, Bombay, for the same. As the number of the stalls is limited, the applicants are requested not to delay their applications.

KHADI SAMMELAN POSTPONED

Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, Khadi wearers' Conference of the Bombay Suburban District, writes:—
In view of Mahatma Gandhiji's forth-coming arrival in Bombay on or about 2nd or 3rd September and incomplete arrangements as regards a fitting celebration of the occasion, the meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Khadi Sammelan Committee of the Bombay Suburban District, held on 18th instant at the office of the Khadi Bhandar (396, Kalbadevi Road Bombay) has decided by a resolution to postpone the holding of the Sammelan till arrangements are over and Gandhiji's programme in Bombay is definitely known on reliable grounds.

ELECTION COMPLAINTS

Complaints from "F" Ward (Parel) will be enquired into tomorrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress House. Complainants from this Ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce. Other persons interested in the enquiry may also attend with the permission of the President.

FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will take place on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, near Bhangwadi Theatre, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will hoist the Flag.
Messrs. Nagindas T. Master K. M. Munshi, Sunderdas Morarji Mulraj Karsondas, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, S. K. Patil and others will address.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

As a protest against the dismissal of four workmen about 400 labourers working in the Commonwealth Tile Factory of Calicut have gone on strike.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Capers And Chords"

Strange title. That is so. Is it not better than the hackneyed "Variety entertainment?" The programme, like the title, is also not at all hackneyed. And, the purpose is, of course, unquestionably noble. "Capers And Chords" will benefit the Bihar Relief Fund. So, at the Royal Opera, House on Saturday the 25th instant at ten in the morning will be presented a programme including the "Crosshopper's Dance," in a Sav[illegible] Fair which will render Spanish and Gypsy dances. The Tyrollian Festival will be followed by Master Pheroze Dastur's songs and items that combine music with graceful displays of physical culture. "Capers And Chords" has been arranged by Miss M. Daver, her pupils and friends. Mrs. Flanders, Miss H. and Mr. C. Mendonza, Mr. D. Pereira and Dr. Fliesner are all helping devasted Bihar.

After Eleven Years

The Government of India have agreed to pay 'ex gratia' to the Bombay Municipality Rs. 1,141-5-9 in lieu of the claim of Rs. 2,571 on account of the wheel tax outstanding for the period from 1st April 1923 to 30th June 1925 in respect of vehicles maintained by certain military officers in Bombay. There were about 18 officers, who owed the Bombay Municipality the wheel tax for the motor cars they had maintained in the discharge of their duties in lieu of the chargers, which were dispensed with owing to the introduction of motor cars. The amount due by these officers ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 150 and in view of their transfers from Bombay, the Municipality found it difficult to collect their dues. Considerable time passed in fixing their new destinations but the Municipality was determined to collect the revenue. After eleven years, the Government of India agreed to pay 'ex gratia' stating that the claim was now time-barred and sanctioned only a part of the claim which was obligatory on the part of those officers to pay and declined to pay the balance as the motor cars maintained by those officers were their personal property. The Bombay Municipality is to be congratulated on insisting on the claim.

HIGH COURT QUASHES PLEADER'S CONVICTION

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the revisional application filed by Vyankatesh Ramchandra Mohalkar, a pleader of Pandharpur, against the order of the Sessions Judge confirming the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 passed on him for alleged misappropriation.
The accused was a pleader for three suits on behalf of a minor and these were compromised for Rs. 213. He received this amount and credited it to his own account.
In acqitting the accused, their lordships held that though the accused credited the money to his own account., it was on behalf of the minor, and he had no dishonest intention of misappropriating it.

INCREASE IN UNIT RATES

To-day's Protest Meeting By Owners Of Small Industries

A public meeting of the owners who are engaged in small industries using electric motor for their energy, will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cannaught Road Goroupdeo Byculla, to protest against the recent increase made in unit rates for the said motors by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd.

PATHE TO-DAY ONLY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED by CHARLES CHAPLIN
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
The Comedy Comet, supreme genius of the screen, the most famous man in the world, is on the screen skyline in this greatest funfest—
Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! A wanderer of the streets. Right! Left! Right! Howls and heart tugs. Follow the battered derby and shuffle along with Charlie to that happy hunting ground of his own creation.

TO-MORROW
'RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY"
Featuring
JOAN MARSH
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
GRACE HAYES
A SPARKLING NEW MUSICAL ROMANCE, GAIETY, GIRLS AND LAUGHTER
Phone: 41561.

Telephone No. 22037. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 622. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1934

UNITED FRONT

It is gratifying to note that the Congress policy of complete rejection of the White Paper scheme of reforms is being duly followed by several other bodies more or less Nationalist in their political outlook. The Nationalist Party's Conference at Calcutta, however regrettable its attitude towards the Communal Award, has declared itself a sworn foe of that scheme and will doubtless make common cause with the Congress in rejecting it in the Assembly. The Muslim Unity Board, too, which fairly represents the progressive sections among the Muslims, declares, in its Election Manifesto, that the Board is at one with other political organisations that the provisions of the White Paper "fall far short of the legitimate aspirations of the country and, therefore, it is totally unacceptable to Muslims." Many of the Moderates, too, have denounced the White Paper as it is, let alone the mangled and mutilated form it will take as it passes through the Joint Parliamentary Committee. No politician who supports Government in their reactionary constitutional policy can or should expect any consideration from the public in the ensuing election campaign.

A Common Cause

The Muslim Unity Board is not enamoured of the Communal Award and has made some attempts before to have it replaced by an agreed solution of the whole communal problem. But the Board would "stand by the Award in the absence of any other constitutional scheme acceptable to all the communities concerned." It would have been better if the Board had taken up a neutral attitude towards the Award, as the Congress has done, instead of practically declaring that the Award is good enough to be supported as it is, only it could well have been better. It should be noted at the same time that after the election is over every attempt must be made to bring together all Nationalists in the Assembly and thus present a united front to Government, especially with regard to the White Paper scheme and the present policy of repression.

Gandhiji's Offer

We do not know if in the plan of ensuring full co-operation between Congress representatives in the Assembly and other Nationalists. Hindu or Muslim, any appreciable benefit can be derived from Gandhiji's offer to respect the conscientious scruples of the Congress candidates towards the Award. If the offer is accepted by the Nationalist Party and any non-Congress Muslim candidate, it will be possible for the former to vote against the Award in the Assembly and for the latter to support it, and yet both groups may belong to the Congress Party. But it appears from Gandhiji's statement on the subject that his offer is not acceptable to Pandit Malaviya. It may, therefore, be presumed that the Nationalist Party also will not accept the offer. But the public can do much to rally all Nationalists to the Congress camp by exclusively supporting Congress candidates and thus compelling non-Congress candidates to support the Congress Parliamentary Board first before seeking their suffrage. The most important point is that most of the elected members of the new Assembly, if not all, should fight as one man the White Paper scheme, preferably as Congress representatives or, in the alternative, by coming to an understanding with the Congress Party.

Back To Jail

If the Government of the United Provinces acted gracefully in releasing Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in order to enable him to be at the bed-side of his ailing wife, they have wiped out the grace of that action by putting him back into jail while Mrs. Kamala Nehru is still not out of danger. Even assuming that the Government had decided to give Pundit Jawaharlal freedom only till Mrs. Nehru was pronounced by the doctors to be well on the way to recovery, the indecent haste displayed in sending him back to jail is not less cruel than inexplicable. But there is no reason why the Government should not have utilised the occasion of Mrs. Kamala's serious illness by releasing him unconditionally and remitting the unexpired portion of his sentence. The sentence was as unconscionable as the prosecution itself was impolitic and uncalled-for. However that may be, the Pundit has been in jail for more than six months and the situation in the country has changed entirely since his arrest. That, in spite of all these considerations, Government are determined still to keep him in jail, is a sufficient indication that there is no change in the mentality of the bureaucracy. It is reported that it is at the instigation of the U.P. landholders, who fear that the release of Jawaharlal will give an impetus to the growth of socialist ideas, that the Government have decided to send him back to jail. We do not believe that even the U.P. landholders are so unpatriotic and foolish as to demand the imprisonment of Jawaharlal. But if they are or if the bureaucracy imagines that by keeping Jawaharlal in jail it will succeed in stemming the tide of new ideas, which are an anathema to it, it is only preparing for itself a rude awakening. Jawaharlal in prison is not less a "danger" to everything that is an obstruction in the path of India's freedom than Jawaharlal free.

Australia's Magnificent Victory

By routing England by a huge margin of 562 runs, Australia won a magnificent victory in the Final Test Match and secured the proud privilege of retaining "The Ashes" for the next two years. Mr. Woodfull and his men have thoroughly earned the honour and deserve to be complimented on their meritorious success. Misfortune dogged their footsteps in the present series of Tests. Rain and sickness in their ranks prevented them from gaining what was almost within their grasp from the beginning. They possessed an all-round superiority which told heavily on their opponents in every phase of the contests. The remarkable batting performances of Bradman and Ponsford, McCabe and Chipperfield, Woodfull and Brown bered. The wizardry of the bowling of Grimmett and O'Reilly is not likely to be forgotten for many a day. It would be idle to deny that England feels very sore over the defeat, chiefly because Larwood and Voce of the bodyline bowling notoriety, who were mainly responsible for England's victory in the last series of Test Matches, did not have a hand in the present series. If these two bowlers were not included in the team, it was their own fault. They not only joined in an unseemly controversy over this much-debated point but even went to the length of accusing the selectors of playing into the hands of the Australians for political motives. It is, however, doubtful if they would have met with much success had they been debarred from bowling bodyline. It is creditable to Wyatt and his colleagues that they played most sportingly all along and accepted defeat in a truly sporting manner.

INDIANISATION IN CENTURIES

Mend Or End Army Bill

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

In a previous contribution I had exposed the so-called equality of the status and privileges of the holders of the proposed Indian Commission, to be granted to the successful cadets of Dehra Dun under the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill in the Assembly, with the British Commission granted to British officers.

It appears that in the debate on the Bill, the question of Indianisation of the army, or in other words, of replacing the European officers' establishment by Indians, was also considered. There seems to be much confusion on the subject in the debate in the Assembly.

None of the members seem to have a definite idea of the actual number of officers holding the British Commissions in the Indian Army, or the Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commissions.

To clarify the subject, two tables are given below of the officers' establishment of an Indian infantry battalion. It will be seen from the tables that at present there are 12 British officers and 20 Indian officers, or a total of 32 officers, on the regimental establishment. There are altogether 140 battalions of Indian infantry.

Officer Establishment Of An Indian Battalion Of Infantry.

TABLE I.

Appointment	Rank	Number
Commandant	Lt.-Col. or Col.	1
Second in Command	Lt.-Col. or Maj.	1
Company Commander	Capt. or Maj.	4
Company Officer	Lt. or Capt.	4
Adjutant	Lt. or Capt.	1
Quartermaster	Lt. or Capt.	1
Total		12

20 Indian Officers Holding Viceroy's Commission UNDER INDIAN ARMY ACT.

TABLE II.

Appointment	Rank	Number
Platoon Commander	Jamedar or Subedar	16
Supernumeraries	Jamedar or Subedar	4
Total		20

At present, according to the information doled out in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, there is a total of 3,320 British officers holding British Commissions, employed in the Indian Army.

As shown in table I, the total of 3,320 British officer includes the 12 officers per battalion of Indian infantry. As there are roughly 140 battalions of Indian infantry, so there are 140x12 equal to 1,680 regimental officers if in full strength. Hence, the balance of 1,701 other officers are on the administrative establishment of the Army.

As shown in table II, there are 2,800 Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commissions per Indian battalion. Hence, there must be 2,800 Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commissions, if in full strength.

As there are 2,800 Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commissions, according to the proposed plan of Indianisation, an equal number, i.e., 2,800 Indians holding the British commissions are required to replace them. Thus the total number of Indians who should be commissioned in the near future is 3,320 plus 2,800 or a total of 6,120 Indian officers, as shown in my evidence before the Indian Sandhurst Committee.

In addition to the 140 Indian battalions of infantry, there are 21 regiments of Indian cavalry. Each regiment has an officer establishment of 14 British officers and 18 Indian officers, i.e., 32 officers per rigement. So 21x32 or 1.672 Indian officers will be required to replace the European—British officers and the Indian officers holding Viceroy's commission.

Putting the two figures together, viz., 6.120 for the administrative establishment and the Indian infantry establishment plus 672 officers for the Indian cavalry establishment gives a total of 6.792 officers required for the replacement of the European commissioned officers, and the Indian Viceroy's Commissioned officers in the Indian Army. It is presumed here that this is the full strength of the officer establishment in times of peace. But during a war of any intensity, the establishment is generally increased.

Hence, at the rate of Indianis-

(Continued on page 9.)

UNITED COLONIES

A Plan To Remove Unemployment And To Make Social Use Of Colossal Production Power

By Capt. J. W. PETEVAL. IV

Ignorance, one of the world's greatest lights insisted, is the root of all our evils. Ignorance of the very simple "United Communities" plan, that might be put into operation immediately to end all unemployment, and generally to make social use of the colossal productive power progress has given us, is the cause of that power doing us great harm, and of unemployment continuing.

Solution Of Unemployment Problem

Who says so, some will ask, indignant at what the statement implies? The answer now is that great things done in Switzerland and America, say so; but besides that the late Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee said it, and had well over ten thousand books, booklets and pamphlets on this solution, issued from a special department in the University, of which he was Vice-Chancellor; the late Lord Sinha said it, and took the lead in an association that was formed for the propagation of the idea and the phalanx of prominent men, who joined it, endorsed the opinion. Now Senator Shepperd and his group of Americans are saying it, by placing a bill before their legislature for the solution by "United Communities" of the whole problem of the "unemployed citizens of the United States." But more important than anything else are the facts. The wonderful successes of the Swiss and American pioneers are now proving it.

Some in India now who have eyes to see must grasp the facts, multiply demonstrations in India also and hope will, indeed, dawn.

A Logical Development

Now first, what do we mean by "United Communities"? They are the logical development of the oldest and most fundamental form of co-operation. In the domain of biology we see that organisms are formed, first by the grouping of cells, and then the grouping of groups of cells. So co-operative colonies were the groupings of individuals for co-operative production and "United Communities" are simply the grouping of co-operative colonies, —which soon would co-operate with private enterprise—to form powerful economic organisations. Co-operative colonies worked under disadvantages and difficulties of many kinds, so have failed to give us solutions for our problems. "United Communities," the more advanced form, will avoid those difficulties and so are the hope now illuminating our horizon.

"United Communities" for popular education and rural uplift would consist of boys—and soon, no doubt, girls also—under training with adults guiding them, and doing the parts of the work demanding skill and experience. United communities thus will have work for every man according to his training and education They will not try to turn educated men into indifferent labourers, as co-operative colonies had necessarily to do. They will obtain the agricultural produce they need by sending youths, well-organized and well-equipped, to render seasonal assistance to cultivators; also by helping cultivators financially, as well as in other ways, to grow better crops, getting the produce they need as payment. The colonies themselves will do gardening, intensive cultivation generally and special cultivation like seed-farming, stock-farming and demonstration work, poultry, when they are able to obtain the necessary land. They will obtain the factory products they need on similar plan.

Working On Economic Principle

For the sake of illustration of the principle, we may say that they will send groups of their workers on some suitable plan to work in the colonies that have the necessary equipment, each colony taking a share proportioned to its labour contribution. Evidently, however, there are many ways in which this co-operation could be carried out. A large "United Communities" system might have its own factories, but there is every reason to anticipate that "United Communities" will always find private factories of all kind glad to enter into co-operation with them. Their workers will work in the organisations for remuneration in useful commodities for their colony system. Rural colonies will carry on the industries that are suitable for them. The whole organisation will then be working on correct economic principles producing necessaries for its own members.

Cure For Unemployment

The thousands of books, booklets and pamphlets issued from

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

DISARMAMENT OR PARITY?

The demands that, according to a Tokyo message, are to be made by Japan at the London Naval Talks are delightfully plausible. Designed against "offensive weapons," they might be regarded as a welcome contribution to the cause of Disarmament. But there are two obvious things that spoil the value of the contribution. In the first place Japan has not given up her demand for parity with America and Britain, which almost amounts to doubling her present ratio. That demand, in the context of the disarmament suggestions would give Japan the right to increase her armaments, while others were reducing them. Secondly, "greater reductions of heavily armed Powers" would be interpreted by the Powers concerned as an alternative device by Japan to attain her main objective, parity.

AMERICA AND I. L. O.

It is a truism to say that no international institution can be complete without the active participation in it of Russia and America. The news about America finally joining the International Labour Office is, therefore, welcome. And, it is all the more welcome if, as the report suggests, America is doing so to initiate a world drive for a shorter working week. The International Labour Office, like the League of Nations itself, is dominated by Capitalist and Imperialist countries who regard exploitation of labour as the basis of prosperity. They will probably not like American interference in favour of some relief to workers; for, America is a force to reckon with, and is in a position to compel respect and response. A world drive of the kind contemplated may be distasteful to the members, but it will justify the "raison d'etre" of the institution at least to some extent.

INSULT TO INDIANS.

Some months ago, the Assembly was assured that Government were arranging to take Indians in the Cypher Bureau. There were "difficulties." These difficulties persist and we are still in the stage of "steps" being taken to remove those difficulties"! The "difficulties" themselves are rather significant. Efforts, said Mr. Metcalfe, were being made by the Government of India to have their own cyphers. And "when that stage was reached Indians would be recruited to the Cypher Bureau." The conclusion is obvious. Indians are not to be allowed any knowledge of cyphers hitherto used. It is only "Europeans," who can be depended upon to use Imperial cyphers. But since it would be utterly indecent to continue to keep Indians out, the bureau will have two sets of cyphers, Indians having access to only one. The pity of it is that members of the Assembly should have accepted the implied insult.

RANK FAVOURITISM

The Government of India could not and cannot give any satisfactory explanation for advertising for the post of Chief Inspector of Explosives only in England and not in India. It was an undisguised act of favouritism, and not even a schoolboy would be deceived by the explanation of Sir Frank Noyce that the qualifications needed for the post could best be secured in an officer recruited from England. If merit were to be the real consideration, Government could have more decently advertised both in India and England, and the post could have been given to the applicant with the best qualifications. Not even advertising in India can mean only one thing, namely, to shut out applicants from India. And that explains and exposes everything.

FOOLISH PREFERENCE

The Bombay University Senate has done well to appeal to Government and other public bodies to give due preference to the degree-holders of the University in making appointments. At present, as several speakers pointed out, undeserved preference is being given to foreign degree-holders by many public bodies who ought to have known better. That is objectionable from every point of view. It is silly to assume that foreign degrees are necessarily superior to those given by the Bombay University. Often enough they are decidedly inferior. The ignorant multitude may be excused for giving special importance to "Europe-returned" scholars just because they have been to Europe. But responsible public bodies should be more discriminating.

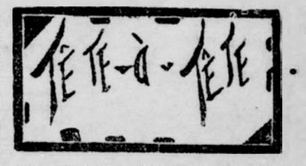
—PRESS VIEWS—

Don The Dauntless

The Bradman-Ponsford partnership in the Final Test will be remembered for quite a long while as something unique in cricket. Though the British Press might draw comfort by shouting that Wyatt's team is not fully representative it will not lessen the glory of Bradman or Ponsford. Even if Voce had played the two Australians would have achieved what they have done, with equal confidence. The absence of Voce did not prevent Bradman being treated to some nasty bumpers. But he survived them and persisted in being his peerless self. In 1930 Bradman definitely joined the rank of the cricket immortals. Every fan in the world knew that a worthy successor to Grace, Ranji Macartney, and Jack Hobbs had been found in the young lithe Australian who played as if he were a robot. In 1934, a new Bradman, more human, contemptuous of mere records, and taking risks with a lightheartedness that looked almost irresponsible, and yet, when he felt like it smashing records, has convinced the world that he is without doubt the surest batsman the world has yet seen. Ponsford to whom many an Australian win is due, played his usual role of the indispensable second fiddle to the Star, has also secured for himself a niche in the temple of cricket.—"Hindustan Times".

Dangerous Mentality

The Yakubs and the Ghaznavis may flourish and thrive, ply their trade with brazen-faced disregard of all country's interests and yet be hailed as leaders of the community just because it suits them to proclaim their insistence on special representation, separate electorates and the like as if they are an end in themselves or for the Muslim masses generally. The position of the Moslems of this variety of thought would seem to be that the Moslems constitute a sort of oasis in this barren and desert land and that, therefore, their duty consists in maintaining and advancing that green patch irrespective of whether the country lives or goes to dogs. The danger underlying this mentality is obvious. How we wish the thinking sections of the community understood the drift of things and averted the disaster that threatens.—"Searchlight."



The United Provinces' Government have put Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru back in jail.

The question "Under what Law for the time being in force in British India?" is neither relevant nor material.

* * * *

Dr Ziauddin does not consider the "Finance Member to be a very bright 'specimen' of the consumer"

Of course not. He belongs, rather, to the very British species of the consumer.

* * * *

The Calcutta Corporation, while expressing strong disapproval of the continued detention of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, demanded either his release or trial in any Competent Court of Law.

Now this is clearly and openly contempt of the Court of Law consisting of two judges,—all right, all right two additional sessions judges—who had "tried" his "case."

* * * *

At the conclusion of the final Test Match, Sir Stanley Jackson praised the attitude of the crowds and added "it is a great tribute to the sportsmanship of the English public."

And, as if in ready confirmation of it all, Wyatt—our apologies to Anglo-India, we ought to have said Mr. Wyatt—"refused to make any comment." The strong silent Englishman.

* * * *

Whatever its real nature "the Excise Duty (vide Steel Protection Debate) he (Sir Cowasji Jehangir) understood, was in the nature of a compromise, and he was prepared to stand by it."

Naturally, naturally. Where there's a compromise—however compromising it may be—there's a Liberal to stand by it.

* * * *

C P Financially Stable.
—Press Headline.

Quite. Quite. Indubitably so. In fact you might even say palatial.

But sorry. The headline refers to the alleged position of the Central Provinces.

* * * *

From a report of the Trade Disputes Bill debate: "Mr. L. R. Tairsee, supporing the amendment said that if this Bill was passed, all Trade Unions would disappear."

The Hon'ble Member ought to be more discreet. A maiden speech does not mean speaking with the embarrassing frankness of the Modern Maiden.

* * * *

The Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg says that his visit to Sg. Mussolini sprang from his profound gratitude for Italy's help during the July revolt.

And Italy's help sprang from a profound gratitude for Dr. Dollfuss' help in keeping Germany away from Austria.

Dr. Dollfuss' help sprang from a profound gratitude for—but that involves talking about the dead, both fascist and socialist.

* * * *

Schuschnigg protests that "there is no political significance to my visit" to the Riviera where he has gone only "for reasons of health." The preliminaries prove that he is an orthodox statesman.

* * * *

"Shorts on the Links" have been banned by the American Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Henceforth all American girls will have to wear skirts.

The ban has, of course, been imposed on grounds of immodesty. But it may help, also, the National Recovery campaign.

* * * *

The question whether it is legal to separate a player from his wife, while he is going to another country to play the game, is being discussed in London papers, including the "Daily Mail."

The consensus of opinion seems to support the players, who are married, but who are forced to be in bachelordom for the time being.

* * * *

Who can better cheer up a luckless player than his sweetheart, if he fails to do his bit on any particular day?

* * * *

One would not be surprised sooner or later to learn that players of first-rate importance, would combine to dictate terms like Jack Crawford, the star Tennis player, who, when the Australian Lawn Tennis Association proposed to send him to Europe in 1932 without Mrs. Crawford, said: "No Missus, no Jack." The A.L.T.A. had to yield and another £200 was voted to the expenses account, and Mrs. Crawford went to Europe!

* * * *

He: "No, I don't want to get married for a long time."

She: "Who said anything about getting married for a long time?"

Is Recovery Of U. S. A. Round The Corner?

SHARP DIVISION IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

No Lowering Of Gold Content Of Dollar By President?

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Financial circles are sharply divided regarding the prospects of recovery of the United States. The leading banker, Mr. A. H. Giannini, Chairman of the Executive of a bank, in America and who is now in London, interviewed by Reuter stated he is convinced President Roosevelt will adhere to the orthodox monetary principles, and he is of opinion that the President will not favour, at present using his powers to lower the gold content of the dollar.

He added the new deal had already had many beneficial effects, and he expected the revival of the stock market, once the implications of the Stock Exchange kindreed legislation is understood and any necessary amendments effected.

RECOVERY ROUND THE CORNER

The L. L. B. Angas Book entitled "The Coming American Boom", which points out that the full effects of inflation have not yet been felt has caused a considerable impression and added to the weight of opinion in the United States that recovery is round the corner.

VIEWS OF ROBERT BENSON'S REVIEW

Prospects of American recovery is reviewed, on the contrary, by the monthly review of Mr. Robert Benson, Merchant Bankers, with close American connections. The Review states the confidence of the financial community has been further disturbed by renewed fears of inflation, resulting from nationalisation of silver

Sentiment has been alarmed by the realisation of the magnitude of the drought calamity and necessity of large additional Government expenditure. It expresses the opinion that the public works expenditure, it appears, has been on too small a scale or too dilatory in execution to provide sufficient impetus to the economic machine, and concludes that in view of the prevailing confusion it is difficult to believe trade and industry will be able to show any pronounced improvement of their own accord.—Reuter's Special.

Proposal For Stabilisation Agreement Arouses Interest

Ex-Finance Minister Reynaud Urges Negotiations With America

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, August 22.

Th proposal that the French Government should open direct negotiations with President Roosevelt for a stabilisation agreement between the Dollar and gold bloc countries, as a preface to negotiations with Britain and the sterling bloc, made by ex-Finance Minister, Reynaud, has aroused considerable interest in view of the fact that Reynaud is a close friend of Tardieu, and heads an influential group in the Chamber.

Reynaud recently startled the Chamber by bluntly telling the Government that it must either deflate the price or devaluate the franc.

U. S. COTTON LOANS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced that the Corporation has allocated 250,000-000-dollars for cotton loans, but expressed doubt, whether more than 150,000,000 dollars would be used. The allocation of 250,000,000 dollars would cover 4,000,000 bales and that was the extreme limit.

The Farm Administration officials predict that by the broader use of the Federal loans, the farmers will eventually get as much for their cotton crops as in 1909 to 1914, the average of which was 15 cents. The Administration expect to continue strict control of production in order to prevent the accumulation of surpluses. The maximum interest rate of 4 per cent. is suggested for the loans.—Reuter's Special.

ABSORBING AMERICAS UNEMPLOYED

Roosevelt Reduces Working Hours In Cotton Industry

WASHINGTON, August 22.

An important step towards absorbing the 10,000,000 persons still unemployed in the United States was made by President Roosevelt, who in pursuance of a policy effecting this by reducing working hours, to-day amended the present N. R. A. Code for the cotton garment industry by reducing the total weekly working hours from 40 to 36.

It is stipulated that employers shall not reduce wages to offset the employment of more workers. Officials estimate that the enforcement of the amendment on October will mean the re-absorption of about 10,000 workers. —Reuter.

"Out To Travel Till I Die"

76 YEAR-OLD AMERICAN STOCK BROKER IN BOMBAY

The million-mile round-the-world traveller is in Bombay. He is Mr. Kulius Brittlebank, the 76-year-old stockbroker of Charleston, South California, who had spent hundred thousand dollars on his travel, and who is described as the "Modern Marco Polo."

AT "CHRONICLE" OFFICE

The first thing Mr. Brittlebank did on arriving in Bombay on Thursday by the "President Garfield" was to call at the "Bombay Chronicle" office and except his white silvery hair neither his sprightly step nor his firm and gentle voice suggested that he was beyond the forties."

Retiring from business 20 years ago he had been on tour ever since and claims that he had gone round the world 15 times and is still going strong with it.

Hailing from a family of Brittlebanks of Derbyshire, he proudly declares that one of his ancestors from his mother's side was a standard-bearer to William the Conqueror.

The world's youngest man at 76, the world's most travelled man and the world's super-optimist,—these are the unique achievements and qualities of this indefatigable traveller, which may be considered a record.

"Wherever I go I always try to mix with the young people, he said. "I like them. They keep you mentally alert. I join in their fun. I still swim, and I still dance. And I enjoy it which is the great thing," he declared with a boyish laugh on his face.

TRAVEL TILL DEATH!

"I have almost lost count of the miles I have travelled," he continued, "but I shall go on travelling till I die, and by that time, I hope to have outstripped the two-million mark, although mileage counts as nothing against the memories of the places I have visited.

"Iceland and Siberia are about the only two places I have not seen in the course of my travels, but I guess I shall get there some day."

Mr. Brittlebank computes that he had spent more than a hundred thousand dollars (nearly 3 lakhs of rupees) on his travels. Travel is half as cheap again now as it was four years ago, he declared.

"Tell people to travel. There is nothing like it to keep one young —both mentally and physically" he added.

Mr. Brittlebank is a robust optimist and when he travels he travels fast and crisp.

During September last, he was in London on his round.

WITNESSES U S S R STRIKE

During the first few months of 1934, he reached America in time to witness the great strike in San Fransisco, where he went in order to catch the "President Garfield." Finding however, that he might be indefinitely held up owing to the strike he went to Los Angeles and set sail to Penang in the Malay Straits from where he has arrived in Bombay now.

SON DENOUNCES MOTHER AND FATHER

Will Be Principal Witness In Murder Trial At Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.

Vanya Diakoff, a ten-year old member of the Youth Organisation, will be the principal witness in the murder trial of his father Peter and his mother Anna, both of whom are accused of murdering his thirteen year old brother Mischa.

Mischa wrote an article in a paper published in a small town near Stalinegrad, in which he denounced his parents as grain thieves and kulaks. Later his strangled body was found lying in a cornfield.

Vanya says his parents enraged at the article killed Mischa at dead of night and then took the body miles distant to a field.

Vanya kept silent three months for fear of a similar fate, but finally decided to tell.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

HITLER'S AMNESTY

Release Of Well-known Communists Ordered

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

The Communists Otto Neubauer, formerly a member of the Reichstag, and Ernst Reuter, ex-Mayor of Magdeburg, are being released under Hitler's amnesty. It is suggested that the releases of other leftwing prisoners are impending.

Neubauer gave evidence in the Reichstag Fire Trial, and vigorously defended the Communist Party in a two-hour battle of words with the court.—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG VISITS RIVIERA

For Reasons Of Health And Not Politics, Says He

NICE, Aug. 22.

"There is no political significance to my visit" declared Dr. Schuschnigg on his arrival here to-day. He added he was visiting the Riviera for reasons of health.

He is returning to Italy in two days.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF NAZIS AT LOEBEN

Ringleader Executed

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

Charged with high treason and murder, Rudolph Bacher was sentenced to death by the Military Court at Loeben and executed shortly afterwards.

Another accused was sentenced to life imprisonment and four others to twenty years. —Reuter.

INDIANISATION IN CENTURIES

(Continued from page 8.)

ation proposed by the present Commander-in-Chief of granting commissions to 60 successful cadets from the Dehra Dun Military Academy every year, one can easily calculate how many centuries it will require to Indianise the total officer establishment of the Indian Army consisting of 6,792 officers! Up-to-date about 200 Indians or so have received the British commissions, and so there is a balance left of some 6,592 officers for Indianisation.

(To Be Continued.)

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper, remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

Legislative Assembly

Ranga Iyer Kills Temple Entry Bill

Makes Wild Allegations Against Congressmen

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Non-official bills including the Temple Entry Bill appeared on the order paper to-day. As every one believed that the debate would be held on Temple Entry Bill positively to-day, they all came prepared for it. Lobby talks indicated that Government would make a full statement of its views through the Home Member, Sir Henry Craik giving reason for opposing the Bill.

Mr. Mitra having withdrawn his adjournment motion regarding the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and there being no questions, the House proceeded straight to the discussion of private bills.

R. SINGH WITHDRAWS MOTION

The discussion on Mr. Raghubir Singh's motion had hardly taken a few minutes when the mover withdrew the bill and gave a chance to Mr. Ranga Iyer to move his motion for a Select Committee on the Temple Entry Bill.

"A BETRAYAL."

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that he knew that there was no time for a Select Committee even to meet and that the occasion could only be used for expressing an opinion on the Bill. While giving Mr Satyamurti credit for always opposing the Temple Entry Bill, he declared that Mr. Rajagopalachariar's statement in the "Hindu" of August 16 showed that Mr. Rajagopalachariar had betrayed the cause of untouchability.

APPEAL TO SANATANISTS

Mr. Ranga Iyer condemned the Congress as indulging in humbug politics and dropping the question of untouchables because they could not exploit it. He appealed to the Sanatanist leaders who stood for the eternal truth to build separate temples near their own temples. He thanked the Government for taking the trouble of ascertaining public opinion on the Bill.

Proceeding Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Mr. Rajagopalachari, by his press statement, had driven the last nail in the coffin of the Temple Entry Bill while the same Mr. Rajagolachari and other Congressmen had gone during the Delhi session from door to door begging for the support of the Assembly members.

"COWARDS OR LACKING CONVICTIONS"

Either they were cowards or had no convictions regarding the Bill. They had thus betrayed Gandhiji. Mr. M C Raja, even though economically lifted, could not enter the temples in South India or enter Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari's residence. So Harijans needed religious uplift. The tragedy of the situation was that non-Brahmins in South India were doing worse than the Brahmans regarding the treatment of the depressed classes.

REMEMBER THE MUTINY

The Raja of Kollengode said that not a single provincial Government favoured the Bill. Such a rude attack on religion as proposed in the Bill resulted in the Indian Mutiny.

Sir Mahmud Yaqub while expressing heartfelt sympathy for the object in view, opposed the Bill on the ground that the Assembly consisting of various members having various religions should not pass Legislation on religious matters.

RANGA IYER ANSWERED

Mr Gunjal speaking in Marathi said that no lover of the country would have brought a measure like the one which Mr. Ranga Iyer had brought before the House. He strongly deprecated Mr. Ranga Iyer's attack on Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Mr. Ranga Iyer showed to-day such a solicitude towards the untouchables. Had he given a single farthing to a temple?

RANGA IYER APOLOGISES

Sir Henry Craik said that he intervened early in he debate to prove that the Government was not hesitating or uncertain in its attitude. He contradicted Mr. Ranga Iyer's statement that last time the Bill was kept out because of a conspiracy between the Government and the leader of the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting apologised to Sir Henry Craik and Sir H. S. Gour for his statement to the press on the subject.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION

Sir Henry Craik said that in agreeing to the circulation of the Bill the Government had kept an open mind. Now the opinions received showed that an overwhelming majority was opposed to the Bill. (Applause) Oppositon was not confined to the orthodox section, but Local Governments and Bar Associations had condemned it.

THEY TOO ARE DIVIDED

The Depressed Class Associations too were not unanimous in supporting the Bill. Indeed some of them opposed the Bill and some were lukewarm in supporting it. Support to the Bill was confined to the intelligentsia in the towns most of whom, as Mr. Ranga Iyer admitted, were not temple going classes.

DIG AT CONGRESS

Support was confined to a political party which is clearly not unconscious of the possible tactical advantage it might derive from that He did not by this remark doubt the sincerity of the Party's intentions towards the people whom they desired to benefit. The Government after carefully studying the matter and in view of its responsibility for the people in their charge, had decided to oppose the Bill. (Applause).

Lest there be misconception regarding the Government's attitude the Home Member declared that the Government were (?) opposed to any genuine well-thought out measure of reform removing the age old social disabilities which were a grave reproach on Hinduism. He narrated at length what the Government had done for the depressed classes

EQUALITY FOR HARIJANS

Mr. B. Das expressed his indignation at the attack on Mr. Ranga Iyer, and said that he, as a Congressman must stand up for what Gandhiji and the Congress had to say in the matter of temple entry.

Sir Henry Craik: Are you a Congressman?

Mr. B Das: Yes.

Sir Henry: Probably not a good Congressman. (Laughter).

Concluding, Mr. Das said that the only remedy against the untouchables leaving the Hindu fold and embracing Islam and Christianity was to recognise the equality of their status with Hindus.

SANATANIST OPPOSES

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari said that the greatest argument which the Home Member should have given against supporting the Bill was that the Government wished to maintain neutrality in religious matters for which, a pledge had been given in Queen Victoria's Proclamation

The speaker was not opposed to the economic uplift of the Untouchable, but was opposed to granting them equality in religion.

LAW MEMBER'S APPEAL

Sir N. N. Sircar appealed to Mr. Ranga Iyer to withdraw the motion, though he was fully sympathetic towards it.

Gandhiji and himself stated that in matters of social reform, the initiative must be taken by minorities, who should convince the majority and convert them in the long run. Any victory for any Party on this motion would result in increasing bitterness. After all, the heart of the Caste Hindus had not yet been touched as judged by the opposition to the Bill. Despite the tremendous campaign by Gandhiji, the fringe of the problem had not been touched, and in his own province of Bengal, untouchability was rigorously and severely observed.

Mr. M. C. Rajah said that they did not want separate temples. Nor did they wish to become Muslims. They belonged to the Hindu society and would fight caste Hindus to the last, and secure admission to the temples. Once this was secured, it would act as a great lever in social uplift, quite apart from economic uplift, for which, he recognised that the Government and European Christian missionaries were doing a good deal.

BILL WITHDRAWN

Mr. Ranga Iyer withdrew the motion, in view of the opposition to the Bill, and because "sufficient fire had not been kindled yet in the hearts even of the depressed classes."

The House adjourned till Saturday, to-morrow being a holiday.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Not Merely Anti-Red, But Anti-Labour

BAKHLE INDICTS GOVT. POLICY

Springs Surprise On Council By Refusing To Move Amendments

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 23.

The question hour was pretty lengthy and interesting to-day. A novel feature in interpellations was provided, when Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) asked a supplementary question in Marathi which became unintelligible to Diwan Bahadur Kambli. Several members interpreted the question in English to the Education Minister who gave the answer in English.

Mr. Vyankatrao Surve's turn it was now, to say that he had not understood the answer.

The President with his knowledge of Hindustani, and Khan Bahadur Cooper with his knowledge of Marathi ran to the help of both the members, and both were at last made to understand each other amidst laughter.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli came in for a good deal of heckling to-day during interpellations.

POWERS OF CONCILIATOR

On the House resuming discussion of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill, Diwan Bahadur Dongar Singh Patil opposed Mr. Bakhle's amendment to clause 10 deleting the clause giving power to the conciliator to disqualify a person from acting as a delegate, whom he does not think fit and proper.

Advocate Surve and Sardar Bhimbai supported the amendment, the latter maintaining that the legislature would not be well-advised to give such vast powers to the conciliator.

Messrs. Saklatwalla and Pestanshah Vakil joined hands in opposing the amendment.

Replying to the debate Mr. Bakhle said that the exercise of powers contained in the clause depended upon the personal whims and caprices of a single person, the conciliator.

Another embarassing situation on technical grounds arose to-day, when on the suggestion of Rao Bahadur Kale, the Home Member moved another amendment saying that such a disqualification be effected, if after the conciliatory proceedings have begun the delegate has been found to be objectionable.

The President moved this as an amendment to Mr. Bakhle's amendment.

Clause ten as amended was then passed.

CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

In the discussion of clause 11, where Mr. Bakhle's amendment aimed at deleting the provision authorising the Labour Officer to appear in conciliation proceedings, another from the Home Member was adopted by the House, making certain verbal changes in the clause.

Mr. Bakhle withdrew the amendment demanding the holding of the conciliation proceedings publicly.

Clause eleven and twelve were passed, when the House rose for tea.

PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURE.

Mr. Bakhale's four amendments to clause 13, purporting to expedite conciliation proceedings and demanding the report to be detailed were lost, when the House met again after tea.

The last amendment was lost by 12 votes to 45.

Two more amendments, one from Mr. Rajadhyaksha the Legal Remembrancer and another from the Home Member were carried, the latter putting down a penalty for the disclosure of confidential information.

PICKETING CLAUSE.

The discussion later on centred round Mr. Bakhale's amendment to the penalties clause number 15 wherein he sought to delete the reference to molestation, meaning picketing during the conciliation proceedings.

Mr. Bakhale contended that this was not the way to keep off Communists from obstructing the proceedings, because the Communists, instead of boycotting anything, believed in taking advantage of it. Nor was the clause necessary to deal with intimidation, which was an offence in itself under the ordinary criminal law.

The amendment was lost, when put to vote.

Mr. Bakhale next moved his amendments lessening the maximum extent of the penalty in this clause from imprisonment for two years with fine upto 5,000 rupees.

"Leave aside the permissive character of the Bill. Leave aside the prescriptive manner laid down. The Government may be pardoned for that "the present Bill fully betrays the mentality of the Government towards Labour" said Mr. Bakhale.

CRUSHING LABOUR.

Answering the charge made against him by the Home Member the other day that he had tabled his amendment with a propagandist view, Mr. Bakhale retorted: "The Government has brought this Bill before the House not with the idea of exterminating the "Reds" and Communists from the Labour movement, but with the intention of crushing the entire Labour organisation out of this Presidency".

Voice: "Oh!" From the Government Bench.

Dr. Dixit opined that the sentence in the clause was too brutal.

Mr. Ganguli supported Mr. Bakhale.

TAIRSEE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Tairsee entreated Government in the name of commerce, industry and humanity to reconsider sympathetically the heavy penalty imposed under this clause. The amendment was at last turned down.

BAKHALE SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Mr. Bakhale later on sprung a first class surprise for the House, when he declined to move his further amendments purporting to reduce the period of the sentence from eighteen months to one month.

The consideration of the Bill and the Penalty Clause was eventually left over till Monday, after the President had a brief consultation with the Home Member.

In the meantime, members will have a discussion amongst themselves and with the Home Member regarding the final fixing of this penalty clause.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS TOO HIGH

Lancashire Wants Full Opportunity For Reasonable Competition

LONDON, August 22.

The Australian and Canadian rights to foster their own secondary industries were the basis of discussion at the Board of trade to-day, when the Lancashire Cotton industry delegation made a formal protest against the Australian tariffs.

Maintaining that even if the industries in question had a reasonable opportunity of an economic success the duties were so high—and they did not comply with Ottawa provisions—that British manufacturers should have a full opportunity of a reasonable competition.

The delegation states that it was sympathetically received by the Australian High Commissioner, who had undertaken to forward their case to the Australian Government while the President of the Board of Trade intimated that he was following the situation closely, and would immediately take the matter up with the Australian Government.

In reply to the Australian contention that the total amount involved was only £197,000 out of the total of £5,700,000 Lancashire replies that the question is a matter of principle rather than of figures.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION

In yesterday's proceedings, it was Mr. Bakhale who said "The Home Member has hit me below the belt, when I had no opportunity to reply" and not the Home Member as appeared in the "Chronicle."

Dual System In High Court

AN APPEAL TO JUNIOR LAWYERS

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the number of articles that are being contributed to your esteemed paper on "The Dual System in High Court" by Junius and lot of correspondence that has grown up on the same point, I feel that I should lose no more time in strongly condemning the course of action which has been adopted by Junius and the various correspondents.

At the end of the three articles that have so far been published, it is obvious that the learned writer only seeks to prove to the public that the dual system is not for their benefit and that, therefor, it should be done away with at an early date. If this is his only object, as I clearly think it is, I cannot conceive any earthly reason for his so fondly and vehemently indulging in a prolix discussion of the relations of the members of the Bar as among themselves. He should have confined his remarks only to those points which, in his opinion, render the dual system absolutely worthless from the point of view of the public. I think he would have done much better if he had considered only for a moment that the dual system or no dual system entirely depended upon the opinion of the public on the one hand and that of the Judges of the High Court on the other. It would be easily obvious that any amount of interest of the members of the Bar would hardly be a consideration when the authorities decide to abrogate the dual system.

It seems, therefore, that it is a gross indiscretion on the part of Junius to have rushed to the press to expose the grievances of the junior members of the Bar against the seniors. It would not be difficult to see that this matter is only capable of solution within the four walls of the High Court and not without. It is silly to expect the Press or the public to come to the rescue of the juniors even if they are convinced that their grievances are genuine. If at all the public raise a clamour against the dual system and ask for its abrogation it would never be on the basis that the members of the Bar cannot adjust their mutual relations and that one of its sections is deadly opposed to the other. What, then, does Junius hope to achieve by running to the press to ventilate his grievances as a junior member of the Bar?

I do not mean to disagree with whatever he has said about the advantage that the few leaders of the Bar secure for themselves at the cost of the juniors. But I do not think that by this line of action he can ever expect to bring about any substantial change in the mentality of those leaders. Their professional dealings have apparently exasperated Junius to a considerable degree. And I cannot but show him all my sysmathy for his just grievances. But I would ask him not to lose courage so soon. It is certainly very brave of him to have undertaken to expose the unfortunate tendencies of some of the Seniors. But I am only sorry that in the extreme heat of his exasperation he should have been driven to a wrong forum. Let me assure him that much can be done within the precincts of the High Court if a proper concerted action be taken by all the Juniors for the amelioration of their grievances. I may here appeal to all the junior members of the Bar or at least to those of them who feel the pinch as bitterly as Junius to join and put their heads together and proceed in the matter without any fear of the leaders of the Bar with whom they may be devilling. But at the same time I must ask Junius to desist from further discussion of the matter before the public. He should rather have approached one of the Law Journals with his articles and that would have saved him from the resentment of the members of the Bar.

One more point I must make clear both to Junius and the public. I was very much surprised to find Junius attacking the Judges of the High Court in their relations to the members of the Bar. It is really unfair to level a charge against the Judges to the effect that they unwittingly give encouragement to the abuses of the privilege at the hands of the Seniors. On the contrary, I have very often observed some of the Judges even going out of their way and helping the junior counsel with a Senior as his opponent. Even the illustration cited by Junius in course of his third article is a clear proof to the contrary and amply shows how the Seniors are given the long rope by the Judges when they try to dominate over their junior opponents. I should rather say and the public should unhesitatingly believe that the Judges of the High Court do not ever discriminate between Seniors and Juniors, and that so long as a Counsel, irrespective of his standing at the Bar, knows his case and puts it all right before the Court, it can never matter to the Judges whether Counsel before them is a Senior or a Junior. To say that a Senior Counsel can correctly advise the Court on the various matters of procedure is, I think, a great fallacy. Sometimes, some Senior Counsel are heard taking a great pride in being able to mislead a Court. In their openion, one of the virtues of seniority seems to be their ability to take the Court off its guard and off the track and lead it into a maze of promiscuous argumen, on matters entirely irrelevent. Surely, no Judge would ever like this. And thefore it is wrong to allege that the Courts attach more weight to a Senior Counsel than to a Junior one.

In view of the fact that the Judges do not know any discrimination as regards the members of the Bar, I should think that the public have no right to complain if they cannot get the benefit of the services of the Senior Counsel whom they brief, and have either to throw away the fees paid to him entirely where two Counsel are briefed, or to rush about in search of another Counsel at the eleventh hour. If, on the other hand, leaving all craze for Senior Counsel, they brief a Junior Counsel, they would have the full advantage of his services without incurring any risk as regards the ultimate result of the litigation. It is superfluous to point out that the Juniors naturally having a lofty and justifiable aspiration of rising in the profession devote more energy, labour and attention to the work than some of the Seniors who are making stupendous gains for doing nothing. The grievance of the public can thus be easily mitigated.—Yours, etc.,

AJAX.

August 22.

Vinodinee-Manubhai Marriage

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an open letter to Madame Vinodini by some girls, holding University degrees, which was published in the columns of your esteemed daily on 18th last, the girls after congratulating Vinodini for her bold step and the courage of her convictions, ventured to make an humble suggestion (namely, divorcing the first wife and contracting marriage thereafter), which exhibited such a colossal ignorance of the most glaring fact of our everyday life, that I have been compelled, as it were, to enlighten them on so vital a subject.

Every little Hindu girl that goes to school knows it, as a matter of common knowledge, that the matrimonial tie in our society is an absolute and a perpetual one, divorce being unknown to Hindu Law. Such ignorance, therefore, in girls, holding University degrees, is simply unpardonable.

It is a sad commentary on our system of education, based upon Western ideals, instilling our minds with Western ideas as a consequence thereof, blinding us at the same time, to the most outstanding fact of our everyday life.

In view of what I have said, it would be interesting to know as to whether it results in a transfer of their sympathies to the forsaken wife.—Yours etc.,

B. MAZUMDAR.

Petlad, Aug. 19.

U. P. COUNCIL & WHITE PAPER

Resolution Requests Revision Of Schedules And Castes

NAINITAL, Aug. 23.

A resolution recommending to the Government and the higher authorities, the wishes of the United Provinces Council, that the necessary steps should be taken to revise the list of schedules and castes appended to the White Paper in such a way as to include castes which have been excluded by reason of "the narrow definition of untouchability given by the Franchise Committee" has been drawn in the ballot held yesterday for non-official business on the first three days of the U.P. Legislative Council Session commencing on 6th September.

Another resolution urges the Government to convey to His Majesty's Government the view that the passage of the Government of India Act through Parliament should be expedited to enable elections under the New Constitution to be held not later than 1935.—A. P.

MADRAS POLICE ADMINISTRATION

"Efforts To Introduce Political Violence In Presidency"

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

"The year was marked by the first determined efforts to introduce the cult of political violence into the Presidency and establish therein revolutionary organisations with programmes of murder and political outrage", says the report of the Police administration in the Madras Presidency for the year 1933. The report continues that these movements as it transpired had their origin in the contact between North Indian revolutionaries and the Madras Civil Disobedience prisoners in Madras jails where Madras youths were won over to revolutionary views. Sir Charles Cunningham was in charge of the department till 2nd April, 1933, when he went on leave handing over charge to Mr. E. J. Rowlindson. Sir Charles resumed charge on 6th November, 1933. Despite unsettling conditions the figures of crime both of total cognizable and of grave crime beat the record for the previous year, being once again the lowest ever recorded.

CITY HAS SAME TALE

The administration report for the Madras City Police also says that the outstanding feature of the year was incursion from Northern India of armed revolutionaries of a most dangerous type. There were four cases of murder in the city. The report says that within the compound of Maclures, Mount Road, a skeleton believed to be that of Rao Bahadur P. M. Jambulinga Mudaliyar was discovered on 22nd October, 1933. Jambulinga Mudaliar had been missing since 4th February, 1933. Although the culprits responsible for the crime were definitely known, they could not be charged owing to very meagre identification of the skeleton.—A.P.

BHULABHAI DESAI AT NAGPUR

Civic Address Presented At Town Hall

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

The Nagpur Municipality presented this evening an address to Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, the Bombay Congress leader, in recognition of his services in the cause of the country.

The address was presented at the Town Hall by Mr. Samiulla Khan, President, before a large gathering.

Replying to the address, Sjt. Bhulabhai said that it was gratifying to note the Municipality had adopted the only correct view, namely, the Nationalist view in administrative matters and set up a great example by maintaining nationalist element in it.—United Press.

BISHOP OF RIPON DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug 23.

The death has occurred of Bishop of Ripon, Doctor Burroughs.

Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs was a Derby University Scholar and a fellow and classical lecturer of Hertford College (1905-20.) He was also Chaplain to the King 1917-22 and a select preacher of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He was a member of Court and Council of Leeds University in 1926 and the autho of several treatises on spiritual life.)

CHOLERA IN NAVSARI

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 23.

Cholera is reported from six villages in Navsari District, 41 attacks resulting in 14 deaths. Prompt measures have been adopted by the Sanitation Department.

The epidemic has been brought under control. No fresh attacks have been reported during the last two days. Wells have been disinfected.

Nawab and Begum Mohamed Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad-Deccan, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Italian mail boat.

Chief Officer Warned To Be More Careful

Kurla Municipal Members' Grave Allegations Against Mr. Shaikh

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 23.

The Chief Officer of the Kurla Municipality was "warned to be more careful in future" in the course of a resolution carried by a majority of 10 against 7 councillors at this evening's open meeting, which was the fourth in the series (the three previous meetings having been held "in camera"), after a prolonged discussion with regard to the grave allegations of unfitness, incompetence, ignorance of the municipal laws and lack of control, made by certain members of the general board against Mr. A. A. Shaikh, who was appointed to the responsible post only a year ago.

Two amendments moved respectively by Messrs. D. R. Mokashi and M. J. Bhathena to remove the Chief Officer in view of the grave allegations against him and to dispense with his services by giving three months' notice, were however defeated.

OPEN TO PRESS.

In the absence of the president Mr. M. N. Patankar, the vice-President Mr. J. S. Pereira occupied the chair. When Mr. M. J. Bhathena asked whether to-day's proceedings were open to the public and the press, the chairman replied that they were open and not "in camera" as at the previous meetings.

A surprise was sprung on the visitors who were waiting outside the Council Hall to learn the decision of the Board, when they were told that the proceedings were not "in camera". And they rushed into the hall.

Mr. Patankar, who arrived a little late, took the chair thereafter.

To-day there were three motions before the Board, when it was decided to take votes.

According to the proposition moved by Mr. Vallimahomed and seconded by Mr. B. S. Sapte, the Chief Officer was to be warned to be more careful in future.

AMENDMENT FOR HIS REMOVAL.

Mr. D. R. Mokashi's amendment was that the Chief Officer be removed from his office in view of his unfitness, incompetence, utter disregard and failure to maintain the status of the municipality due to his inexperience of Municipal administration, ignorance of laws and lack of control with the apparent result that the municipality had been placed in a most difficult position and put to a serious loss thereby. Among the 11 specific charges, the important were non-recovery of municipal dues from councillors, who had been in arrears, and from toll contractor, illegal and irregular preparation and publication of the voters' list for 1934.

Mr. M. J. Bhathena's amendment was that the Chief Officer's services be dispensed with by giving him three months' notice in view of his incompetence disclosed in several meetings of the Board.

When put to vote Mr. Bhathena's amendment was carried by five votes against four in favour of Mr. Mokashi. But ultimately the proposition of Mr. Valli Mahomed was carried by a majority of ten votes against seven.

LLOYD BARRAGE SCHEME ESTIMATES

Question In Bombay Council

The following question on closing Estimates of Lloyd Barrage Scheme was asked and answered in the Bombay Council:—

Mr M H. Gazder (Karachi City): Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of estimates (or Schedule B) sanctioned up to the closing date of the project estimate and the closing date of the project estimate;

(b) the amount that remained to be spent on works which were sanctioned but which were in progress and were not completed till the closing date:

(c) the amount of further new estimates (or Schedule C) sanctioned after the closing date;

(d) the amount of still other new works (or Schedule D) now proposed in the completion report?

The Honourable Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) The total estimated expenditure, according to Schedule B, for works not completed or for works which were not started up to 30th September 1933 (the date of the closure of the construction estimate), but for which the estimates were sanctioned before that date, is Rs. 9.65.77.038.

(b) Rs. 1.08.77.499.

(c) Rs. 4.03.957.

(d) Rs. 1.05.42.570 exclusive of certain items estimated to cost Rs. 2.57.430. The question of the inclusion of these items in Schedule D is under discussion with the Audit authorities.

BARODA BAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug 23.

A District Magistrate, Baroda bans the movement of persons carrying dangerous weapons at Bhabharam fair at villages Deva and run and Ashapurimata fair at Kasarin, Petlad Taluka. It will be held in the middle of September.

Continued from Col. 7.)

of Babu Bhagwandas of Benares. the Charka was placed in the flag as the symbol of the starving millions of the country. This flag was accepted as the National Flag at the Ahmedabad Congress. And it is not new to many, that several hundreds of Congressmen courted Jail at Nagpur in 1923 to defend the honour of the National Flag. Since then, the tri-colour has come to stay.

WHAT COUNTRY HAS SACRIFICED?

The communal representation given to the Flag led to the revolt of the youth who looked for something more noble and idealistic in the Flag. Sikhs began to demand the addition of their colour on the Flag. Deputations of Sikhs waited on the President of the Congress. While the leaders were still thinking of changing the interpretation of the three colours, the Civil Disobedience Movement started. And every one knows to what extent the struggle has been bound up with the National Flag.

In another lecture the Camp Commandant will explain the new change in the Flag and the interpretation accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress, when it met after the first Civil Disobedience Movement.

National Congress & National Flag

Address To Cadets Of Officer's Training Camp

(Through Publicity Bureau Of Reception Committee)

Congress Becomes Mass Organisation

Mr. M. R. Masani addressed the Cadets of the Officer's Training Camp on the "History of the Congress".

He prefaced his speach with a brief outline of the national movement before the coming of the Indian National Congress. He went back as far as "The Mutiny". The mutiny was, he said, though in its historical perspective a step in the direction of freedom, it was in fact the result of two reactionary tendencies, the first being the religious. Secondly, it was the revolt of feudal princes and landlords against the organised trade and commerce system of the foreigners.

THE THREE STAGES.

Mr. Masani then dealt with the history of the National Congress. He described its growth in three definite periods.

(1) From 1885 to 1903 was the period of infancy.

(2) From 1904 to 1919 was the period of steady growth and development of national consciousness.

(3) From 1920 onwards, marks the period of rapid growth and development of the Congress as the organ of the people in the struggle for freedom.

In the first period, Mr. Masani said, its tendency was to please the administrative officials. Mr. A. O. Hume who was the founder and who remained a Secretary of the Congress till 1912, took a great deal of inttrest in the work of the Congress. The other individual who worked for its establishment was Lord Dufferin. And it was at his suggestion that the Congress was made a political institution, though the then leaders wanted it to be a purely social organisation.

IMPORTANT SESSIONS.

In this period there were two important sessions, one being the session at Calcutta where the late Dadabhoy Naoroji presided, and the second in Bombay where Charles Bradlaw, an important Labour Party Leader, was the main figure. A notable feature of this period was that Hindus as well as Mussalmans took equal interest in its work.

BENGAL PARTITION.

The second period begins with the Bengal Partition in 1903. After that, the hostile tendency of the officials was felt by some of the leaders. The Congress was now at the high road of political growth and progress. But it was only after the arrival of Lord Curzon that it was realised that official pleasure was of no avail. It was his policy that was mainly responsible for leading the Congress to bolder action. The question of Partition of Bengal came up. A vigorous Anti-Partition Campaign was launched under the auspices of the Congress. The spirit of Revolt permeated the people. The country was becoming conscious of its power and its rights.

On 11th March 1905, for the first time in its history, the Congress passed a vote of censure on the Viceroy. The first hartal took place on 16th August of the same year. The growth of the Congress during this period was manifested in other ways also. It was in this period that the Nationalist Party was formed in the Congress by the late Lokamanya Tilak and Lala Lajpatrai.

Parties inside the Congress were not a new feature. On the contrary the formation of these new parties had always contributed to the healthy growth and adoption of a more militant and forward programme. The formation of the Congress Socialist Party had led to hostile propaganda against the Socialists. There was no need to fear any split. It was only the manifestation of the ever-growing nature of the Congress and the national struggle.

EPOCH-MAKING SESSION.

The Congress session of 1906 should be taken as an epoch-making one. It was in this session that the late Dadabhoy Naoroji coined the word "Swaraj" as describing the demands of the people. The Congress embodied it as its creed till 1929, when "Swaraj" was defined as "Complete Independence" at Lahore.

Another important session of the Congress was that of 1907 at Surat. The scene and demonstration that took place there were the first manifestation of organised revolt against old and futile traditions, and the yearning to march forward boldly.

In the session of 1910, Moderates were very much afraid of the Nationalist members, and so they tried to keep them away by stiffening the creed of the Congress.

LAND-MARKS IN PROGRESS

The important year in the history of the Congress was 1912 when the Muslim League accepted the Congress Programme.

The year 1917 marks the renaissance in the Congress. Then followed the Montague's declaration and soon after the close of Great War, there came the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwalla.

ONLY MASS ORGANISATION

After that, Gandhiji started the non-co-operation movement which had to be abandoned later on due to "Chauri Chara".

From this onwards, the Indian National Congress can very well claim to be the only mass organisation to India.

Mr. Masani concluded with the end of the second period of the history of the National Congress. He, however, gave a brief outline of the third period, he intended to deal in detail on another occasion.

National Flag Has Come To Stay

The Commandant of the Officers' Training Camp, gave a discourse of the National Flag to the Cadets.

He said ordinarily, the Flag is but a piece of rag. The Flag assumes importance, when the people of a country decide upon a certain shape and colour for that piece of rag. Once that is done, that flag is respected as the embodiment of the nation, and other nations acknowledge it and respect it. Every citizen then considers it a humiliation, if any one treats that piece of cloth, the Flag, with disrespect. Wars have been waged on this question. We have heard of stories how people died in protecting and safeguarding the honour of the flag. Every nation in the world, has a flag of its own.

SYMBOL OF POWER.

As soon as one sees the Stars and Stripes, the picture of the United States of America is visualised. One immediately recollects the history of that great people who fought for their independence. The Union Jack represents England. Every Englishman is proud of this Flag for, to him it is the symbol of his country's pride and power, though to millions all over the world, it is the symbol of their own dependence. When one sees the Rising Sun, one is reminded of the great energy and effort of the small nation of Japanese who have through their patriotism become one of the five greatest powers of the world. Similarly, when one sees the Red Flag, the picture of the toilers of the world comes before him. Though the Flag is generally described as the Russian Flag, it has got an ideal behind it. And all the workers of the world recognise it as the symbol of their liberation.

Though all the nations in the world have a flag of their own, it has been the misfortune of India that there has been no one flag which could be called the flag of the whole of India.

Even the Congress in the old days used to fly the Union Jack. And at all ceremonial functions, the Union Jack found the place of honour. But during the past decade, the new spirit of Nationalism swayed the country from one end to the other. The National Congress became the real mouth-piece of the nation.

TRI-COLOUR HAS COME TO STAY.

about the question of having a Flag to symbolise this great national enthusiasm and conciousness. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders began to think seriously about the matter. But the credit goes to a youth from Andhra who sent a design to Mahatma Gandhi with green and red stripes. Later at the suggestion of some of the leaders the white was added. And at the instance

(Continued in column 5.)

Gandhism v. Marxism

PLEA OF ECONOMIC MOTIVE ANALYSED

(BY S. K. PATIL.)

Most of those who like me look upon Gandhism as the most ideal and practical solution of India's political and economic problems will not deny that a time has come when Gandhism has got to be discussed and explained in all its bearings. Although to a superficial observer Gandhism seems to be inseparable from spiritualism, it is possible to explain it in terms of economic values which, more than anything else, appeal to the intellect of the present generation. For over a century and a half, the civilized world has been accustomed to think of a political philosophy in terms of certain economic tests which it is expected to satisfy. The trend of intellectual thought has been manifestly economic. That is why Gandhism must pass certain economic tests if its claim as a superior and more practicable political philosophy is to be admitted. In my last article on the subject, I began by analysing Gandhism in terms of Marxian standards with a view to distinguish between the claims of Gandhism, on the one hand, and those of Marxism on the other. Before we enter into disputations arguments about the theory of class-war and the disposal of private property—we must examine the position of Gandhism 'vis-a-vis' Historical Materialism which has been regarded as a main pillar of marxian socialism.

MATERIALISTIC INTERPRETATION.

The entire superstructure of Karl Marx's politico-economic philosophy stands on the bed-rock foundation of materialistic interpretation of all past history. Once we find a loop-hole in that foundation, the whole structure becomes shaky. According to Karl Marx, the economic motive is the most predominant, if not the only motive, that has, ever since the creation, moved the human species to all sorts of actions. Whatever mankind has done in the past can be traced in its essentials to the economic motive that actuated the act. All wars and other great events that history records, are nothing but a manifestation of a deep-rooted economic urge. Even patriotism, nationalism, humanitarianism, love, charity, hatred, pugnacity, and such other sentiments or attitudes of mind, are, according to Marxian standards, coloured expressions of an undoubted material motive. Just as to Havelock Ellis every physical movement of man is only a response to a sex wave, to Karl Marx every act of man is a result of his material cravings.

For decades in succession, the historical materialism of Karl Marx was put to severest and most practical tests with the result that to-day opinion is sharply divided as to its correctness both in theory and practice. While agreeing with Karl Marx that the economic or material motive must have been the original and the compelling motive for mankind to act, in its primitive stages of intellectual and social development, many independent thinkers of the present age prefer to disagree with that position when it is applied to the later developments of human society. Human mind has not remained in the same primitive condition which historical materialism contemplates. It has passed through phases and experiences which have left their indelible imprints on it and to-day we find that it is possible for man to be actuated for great or small deeds by considerations other than purely material or economic.

GREAT WAR—AND AFTER.

The Great War of 1914 came as a rude shock to Marxian conceptions of historical materialism. When one democratic country after another went to war along with autocratic states and millions of soldiers willingly offered themselves to be extinguished on the battle-fields, it is difficult to believe that the motives which went to create a war spirit were solely and purely economic. There were other sentiments of heart, and not mere calculations of mind, which played a greater part in that war. I am not prepared to believe that every soldier who sacrificed his life in that war was pushed to the field against his will by an autocratic power. When knowing the consequences of a war of total destruction, such as humiliation and starvation, millions are moved to shed their blood, certainly the motive cannot be purely economic.

The repercussions that the Great War has brought about in the shape of a total change of men's attitude towards war are not in consonance with the spirit of Marx's materialism. On the intellectual side, the war ended in a definite attitude of doubt with which Marx's historical materialism came to be looked upon. Quest for a solution for world's never-ending quarrels came to be regarded as an imperative necessity. The Marxian standards with their economic values were put to severe tests and found wanting. The experience of the last 15 years during which an experiment of Marxian socialism is being tried in Russia, has brought a variety of issues to the forefront. The rosy dreams of a world revolution in which the proletariat would secure an exclusive triumph failed to materialise. Instead of progressing on the road of Marxian philosophy, the revolution allowed itself to be rigidly localised. Russia had to give up, almost in despair, its revolutionary gospel of internationalism and revolution had to be confined to a most virulent type of nationalism which is manifesting itself to-day in all forms of adulteration of Marxian socialism.

WHERE GANDHISM COMES IN.

The world vainly waited for a solution of its grievances to come out of that revolution. Other experiments were tried in the forms of fascism in Italy and National socialism in Germany and yet the World problem of securing the largest good to the largest numbers and guaranteeing to mankind a happy, peaceful and civilized life, remains unsolved as ever. This is where Gandhism comes on the world stage with a new solution for the World's problems. If I have understood its proper spirit, it does not take its stand on the exclusiveness of economic motive. In this particular, it fundamentally differs from Marxism. Whereas Marxian philosophy takes the primitive mind of man as its material, Gandhism takes stock of the phases and experiences through which a human mind has travelled. In this, Gandhism naturally gets the advantage of its late entry on the world's stage in that it is benefitted even by the failures of other philosophies that preceded it. If this is borne in mind, one must admit that Gandhism takes its stand not on orthodox standards but on absolutely new and hitherto unused standards which it has created for itself. Marx's historical materialism was the dominance of mind over heart; it was a supremacy of reason over sentiment. It naturally and inevitably put a premium on the selfish tendencies of human mind. When you emphasize the material motive in everything you do, then the mutual hatred and the class war become almost unavoidable. Marx's materialism fixed the human mind in a groove from which it was difficult for it to escape. Gandhism came as a violent force to take out the human mind from that groove and put it in a new groove altogether. This new groove is the groove of love, truth and harmony as against the groove of hatred, pugnacity and dishonesty which are inseparable from Marxian philosophy of historical materialism. Marxism does not allow the human mind to rise superior to its personal and selfish surroundings as Gandhism does. Marxism creates conditions which make for a state for continuous war-fare between man and man. You cannot create love out of hatred and confidence out of suspicion. The extremes are poles apart and they will never meet. When you once create an unquenchable economic urge in human mind, it is impossible for you to put it down afterwards. The tendencies that it generates feed on themselves and refuse to be controlled.

Gandhism with its weapons of truth and love trains a man's mind and heart for greater sacrifices than Marxism can ever do. By subordinating the economic motive, it adds new values to human life—the values which go to enrich that life and make it happier. It minimises the chances of conflict and supplies to life elements of peace and stability which Marxism decidedly lacks. Gandhism, moreover, creates a better intellectual process by taking away the personal and selfish bias. It makes the heart the controller of mind.

This fundamental difference between Marxism and Gandhism on the question of exclusive economic motive leads us to other and still greater differences such as the theory of permanent class war and confiscation of private property. I propose to examine these differences at a later date.

CHOLERA IN JUBBULPORE

Public Warned Not To Attend Gorakhpur Fair

JUBBULPORE, August 23.

By beat of drums, the public have informed in their own interest to abstain from attending the Mahabir fair at Gorakhpur, a suburb of Jubbulpore, as the ward has been infected with cholera.

The District Magistrate has also advised the Mahant who holds the fair, to discourage attendance.—United Press.

CARTRIDGES FOUND ON ROAD.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Calcutta C.I.D. recovered this morning 46 live rifle cartridges which were found lying on the ground between the Traffic Control Box on Chowringhee and Park Street.—United Press.

It is stated that Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, General Secretary of the Gujrat Congress Socialist Party is standing as a candidate for the ensuing elections to the All-India Congress Committee from Panchmahal.

IMPROVEMENT IN FACTORY SITUATION

Report On Working Of Workmen's Compensation Act

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A review of the Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Punjab for the year 1933 states:—

Except for the fact that the fatal accidents reported under the Act rose from 6 last year to 10 this year, and cases of permanent disablement from 26 last year to 36 this year, the report in all respects indicates a distinct improvement on the situation as reported in the previous years. The total number of cases reported both under the Indian Factories Act and under the Workmen's Compensation Act, shows an appreciable decrease from last year, while of the cases reported under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 39 per cent resulted in payment of compensation as against 83 per cent last year.

EMPLOYERS REALISE DUTY.

As regards fatal accidents, it is evident that employers now realise their duty under section 8 of the Act to deposit compensation payable with the Commissioners without delay. In only one case, is it stated the employer neglected to make his deposit on the ground that there was no one to claim compensation. In respect of one of the fatal accidents in the previous year, it is stated that no compensation is reported to have been claimed up to the close of the year under report, but it is not stated whether in this case compensation payable has been deposited.

In cases of parmanent disablement also employers seem to have been realising their responsibilities. All cases outstanding from 1932 have been settled as well as a number of cases outstanding from previous years.

There was a very considerable fall in the number of cases of temporary disablement as compared with last year. Out of 414 such cases, only 30 remained unsettled at the close of the year, while 57 cases outstanding from previous years have been settled.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements have also been proceeding satisfactorily in respect of the 27 accidents which occurred during the year in undertakings regulated by the Indian Mines Act. Of applications and claims under section 8 and 10 of the Workemen's Compensation Act, including 25 pending from last year, only 5 remained pending at the close of the year under report of which 12 have since been settled, while of the agreements filed with Commissioners under section 28 of the Act, including 19 pending from last year, only 13 remained pending at the close of the year out of which 12 have since been disposed of.

The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 25,653-0-9 as compared with Rs. 30,897-3-3 in the previous years.—United Press.

OVER 7,000 SARIS SENT TO ASSAM

The following is the complete list of saris and clothing despatched to different relief societies in Assam up to 20-8-34:—

		Saris	clothing
1	Sir P C Roy (Sankat Tran Samity Calcutta)	1,000	710
2	Congress Flood Relief Committee, Karim Gunj	200	
3	Ram Krishna Mission, Sylhet	500	
4	Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee, Sylhet	300	130
5	Ram Krishna Mission (Belur Math) Howrah including 211 sent by Khar mission	374	
6	Youngmen Flood Committee, Gauhati	630	231
	Blankets	25	
7	Calcutta Marwari Relief Society, Gauhati	630	171
8	Gauhati Flood Relief Committee, Gauhati (Booked by Jam Mills)	600	1500
9	Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha, Nowgong	595	326
	Blankets	50	
10	Nowgong Relief Committee, Nowgong	716	127
11	Nowgong Flood Relief Committee, Nowgong	500	
12	Ram Krishna Mission, Nowgong	966	290
	Total	7086	3485

NEW STATUE IN PLACE OF OLD

PALAI, Aug. 21.

Arrangements are in progress to instal a statue of St. Mary in place of the desecrated one, in the jubilee chapel at Palai.

His Lordship Dr. James Kalacherry, Bishop of Changanachery will officiate at the consecration ceremony.—United Press.

Little's Oriental Balm

"India's Foremost Remedy'

Third Announcement

TO BRING Little's Oriental Balm within the means of all and everybody, this popular Four-Anna size is newly introduced.

And — your four-anna outlay procures for you the same unfailing L. O. B., from the famous and unchanged formula of half a century. Also, you buy at one fourth the original rate. Ask your dealer for "L.O.B., 4 anna size."

Same price in all districts where no Octroi, or other recognised surcharges, apply.

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this *time-proved* remedy will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

(Box 67) MADRAS.

Try also "Little's Oriental Soap," for "soft as velvet skin", Rs. 1/6 p. doz.

KOPRAN

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH PASTE

Behind it stands the ingenuity of the eminent Indo-American Chemist Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M Desai, D.D.S., (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.

This paste is skilfully compounded out of ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining, and sterilize the mouth, making it fresh and fragrant.

In addition it contains the active principles of Babool, which has gum-hardening and hemostatic properties known to millions of people in India. This property of Babool has not heretofore been utilised by any foreign or Indian tooth paste manufacturers.

"KOPRAN" is the first Indian Tooth-Paste selling in England and America

Ask Your Chemist for a Tube To-day.

Manufactured by: KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd., 83/85, TARDEO ROAD, BOMBAY 7.

Distributors:—AMBALAL MODY & Co. ASHOK BUILDING, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

UNITED COLONIES

(Continued from page 8.)

the special department in Calcutta University describe numerous kinds of colonies that could be established at once, and give immediate employment to large numbers of educated men, if only they had the support of a well-informed public. When these become sufficiently numerous they will work on the "United Communities" principle, gaining ever-increasing economic strength and social utility.

Most Important Feature

The most important feature of the "United Communities" plan will be the co-operation with private enterprise. Examples should be given as early as possible. A strong additional reason to do it, is that the co-operation with agriculture promises to do the greatest things for rural reconstruction, and the co-operation with industry promises to change our whole industrial system from a socially evil thing as it is too often now, to a great power for uplift and education. "Factory colonies," and colonies connected with industries generally, will arrange for the workers to work half-time, and will organise their colony work for the other half of their time, also arrange for healthy educative work for their children, so that the family will be, at least, as well off pecuniarily as if the father worked whole time, and incomparably better off in every other way. Beginnings might be made with small industries. Special consideration ought to be given to the plan in connection with the uplift of the depressed classes. But the variety of ways in which it might be carried out, and the variety of social service it might render is endless. Many unemployed, educated men, who would be prevented by social prejudices from working or sending their children to work in industrial employment would do both, if it were to do part of the work of a colony organisation pioneering a new educational system. As the organisation developed, and public interest was roused, the system of remuneration in produce would become more and more possible. It would enable the workers to earn the distributor's share, or part of it, as well as the producer's wage.

People who understand the idea, are needed now to consider what arrangements they can make in their own localities.

One cloth factory giving an illustration of the different possibilities of "factory colonies," including remuneration in kind, taking workers from many villages, and paying them in cloth, to dispose of in their villages, might open up new horizons in many directions.

Need For Research Work

Then as regards rural colonies, it is obvious that there are large numbers of people who would gladly help deserving men, their relations or friends, to establish educational colonies in rural districts, where they would very nearly get their maintenance from the colony, needing but very little money help, doing the best educational and rural reconstruction work.

There is great research work to be done in connection with "United Communities" for India, and the Swiss and American examples must now rouse people to do it energetically as the most important work of the present moment.

A burglary was committed in the house of L. Nanak Chand Jain, a Rais of Ferozepur city. The burglars, it is said, decamped with ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 12,000.

NIXAL

THE UNIVERSAL SOAP

Washes Everyway

COLD
HOT
BOILING

and Everything

COTTON
SILK
WOOL

WHATEVER
Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it. IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE.

NIXAL
is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades

NIXAL
is good for your bath too!

BENGAL CHEMICAL—CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

PILES

NOHAESA OINTMENT

Relieves the Piles Promptly

NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action.

Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.

Can Be had from all Chemists.

Latest Commercial News

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Steady Tone On Small Ginning Report Of 3,54,000 Bales

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Quiet And Linseed Weak

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

On Thursday the sterling dollar crossrate ruled quiet but the sterling Franc crossrate developed further weakness.

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market was quiet but steady. There was some improvement in prices. According to the Ginning Report, 3,54,000 bales have been ginned.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was firm but silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened easy but improved afterwards and thereafter ruled steady Linseed was very weak.

TIN QUIET BUT RUBBER UNCHANGED.

Tin was quiet but rubber and jute were unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange showed a firm tendency while giltedged securities were very steady. The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	13.31
To-day's opening	13.31
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	13.38
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 218
April-May	Rs. 226-8
Ginning	3,54,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.84
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 23.

There was nothing striking about the cotton market and although expected to open higher trading in December option commenced at unchanged prices at 13.31 and thereafter moved gradually with an upward trend.

In the absence of support and limited demand from outside the improvement in values was only a few points and December was quoted at 13.39.

Operators have been awaiting developments about the announced textile strike but it is believed since Roosevelt has amended N.R.A. code for the cotton garment industry reducing weekly working hours, its enforcement may help the strike solution.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.38 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(13.33/13.32) 13.14/13.12
December	(13.46/13.42) 13.31/13.30
January	(13.48/13.47) 13.35/13.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American October	(6.93) 6.85
American December	(6.90) 6.82
Egyptian October	(8.48) 8.45
Egyptian November	(8.51) 8.48

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 23. 10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 225-12 and Rs. 226-10 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 226-6 with a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures.

EXCHANGE FUND OPERATIONS

Wellknown Banker's Opinion

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A wellknown banker interviewed by Reuter expressed the opinion that the movement was not so much weakness in sterling but rather strength in franc and pointed out the only way by which bears in dollars in the last Autumn were able to obtain dollars was by purchasing francs which they convered into gold shipped to New York. They then sold francs forward which they had been repurchasing, thus tending an increase in the demand for francs.

He added recent gold shipments from New York to Paris tended to restore Continental confidence in the dollar which however is still near the gold export point.

He also stated recent sterling franc rate has been artificially on a high level owing to the operations of the Exchange Fund.—Reuter.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	5.09 3/4
To-day's opening	5.09 1/8
To-day's closing	5.08 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	5.09 7/16
To-day's opening	5.09 5/8
To-day's closing	5.08 1/8
Difference	—.01 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	76.09
To-day's opening	76.12
To-day's closing	75.90
Difference	—.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 23.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 509 5/8 which later eased to 508 1/4.

The sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.08 1/8

The Franc opened at 76.12 and declined to 76.09.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 23.

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 1/2d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 23.

Gold (£6-18-7) £6-18-7 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 23.

Influx £56,000

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Silver Spot (21 9/16d.) 21 9/16d.

Gold per ounce (£6-18-7) £6-18-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 23.

3 months (13/13 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.

4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 23. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.72 7/8)	5.72 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.37)	38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4)	0.95 1/8
London on Milan (58.50)	58.46
London on Shanghai	1-4 5/8) 1-4 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The local silver opened steady at Rs. 59/13, 59/14 and 60 and declined slightly on general selling following quiet advices from Shanghai and London.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/6/6, 34/6/6 and 34/7/3 and remained steady at these levels but late at night there was some improvement due to easiness in the Franc.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Consumption Of Raw Cotton In Indian Mills

Bombay, Aug 23.

Statement Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India during July 1934 182,369; during July 1933 167,922; since 1st September 1933 1,755,281; during corresponding period last year 1,844,953

Indian States during July 1934 35,196; during July 1933 31,620; since 1st September 1933 353,895; during corresponding period last year 320,886.

Total India during July 1934 217,505; during July 1933 199,542; Since 1st September 1933 2,109,176; during corresponding period last year 2,165,839.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 70 and December at 72 3/4 and declined on commission houses selling. Later there was some improvement but the market lacked strength in the absence of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 23.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market opened steady with slightly lower levels at 1.03 1/2 for September and 1.05 for December and declined on commission houses selling. Later the prices steadied up but the demand was poor.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 23.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 51 and declined on realising. The market later was scantily supported but prices failed to advance appreciably.

Chicago Rye opened steady with December at 97 but in the absence of demand, prices remained quiet with a steady undertone.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 23.

Argentine linseed ruled with an easier tendency and prices were much below yesterday's levels. Trading in October option commenced with decline of 18 points at 14.47 and in the absence of support prices lost further 2 points at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 23.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS

Tin (£226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers) £226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 1/4 to £31 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 7/8

Dundee August (£17) unquoted

Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 9/16 paid and value Oct-Dec. (7 11/16) 7 11/16 buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 7/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 5/16) 10 1/2 paid.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Aug. 23. 10-30 p.m.

Wheat September	Rs. 4/0/0
Wheat May	Rs. 4/5/3
Wheat January	Rs. 4/6/0
The tone was weak	
Linseed September	Rs. 7/1/0
Linseed May	Rs. 6/12/0
The tone was quiet.	

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKETS

Cawnpore, Aug 21

Marhowrah No. 1 8/15/6

Pachrukhi No 1 8/11/6 Crushed 8/2/6

Pertabpur No. 1 8/11 Crushed 9/1

New Savan No. 1 8/10/6

Sariyan No. 1 9/2

Ghughly No. 1 8/11 No. 2 8/5 Crushed 8/9

Ramkhetan No. 1 8/11 No. 2 8/7/6

Luxmigunj No. 1 8/9 No. 2 8/5 Crushed 8/12

Padrauna No. 1 8/6 No. 2 8/6/3

Diamond No. 1 8/11

Siswa Bazar No. 1 8/10 No. 2 8/2/6

Nawabgunj Crushed 8/11

Bhatni No. 1 8/10 No. 2 8/4/9

Savan (Indian) No. 1 8/8 No. 2 8/4

Khadda No. 1 8/8 No. 2 8/3

Harinagar No. 1 8/9

Motipore No. 1 8/1/4

Khatkuiyan No. 1 8/9 No. 2 8/4

Sitalpur No. 1 8/14

Captainganj No. 1 8/10

Chitauni No. 1 8/9/6 No. 2 8/3

Tomkohi AA No. 1 8/6 No. 2 8/4/6

Tomkohi AAA No. 1 8/8

Tomkohi AAAA No. 1 8/9

Harkwa No. 1 8/12

Behta No. 1 9 No. 2 8/12

Rhotas No. 1 9

Cawnpore Crushed 8/15

STOCK EXCHANGE MARKETS GENERALLY CHEERFUL

COCOA FIRMER IN THE ABSENCE OF SELLERS

Lowest Level Touched By Sterling In Terms Of Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

On the Stock Exchange, Volume of business continued small mainly due to the approaching end account but markets generally continue cheerful with the undertone in most sections good.

Commodities were featureless apart from cocoa which ruled firmer, sellers being less in evidence. Good business was done.

Wall Street opened irregular with some profit-taking, weakness of the dollar bolstering inflationary hopes.

Sterling to-day touched the lowest level in terms of francs since 1924, the main reason being the exchange fund's relaxed control on francs.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8. 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 23. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were firm but there was only small business. Giltedgeds were very steady. Mining shares were quiet but the undertone was favourable. The demand slackened in industrials after initial firmness.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 5/8) £80 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/2) £115 5/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2 ex. div.) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilians Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol 11 1/4

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 3/4

Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-9) 27-0

Princhin Johnson (40-1 1/2) 41-0

Imperial Chemical Defd (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ord (109-6) 107-9

Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0

Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-10 1/2

University Ordinary (20-6) 21-0

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (£3 3/4) £6 3/4

British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6

Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-0) 130-0

P and O S N Co. Defd (16-1 1/2) 15-6

Distillers (90-0) 89-3

Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9

British Celonese (11-3) 11-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 65-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 47-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (25 1/8) 25 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 23. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-4 1/2) 21-5 1/2

Empire of India and Ceylon (42-0) 42-0

Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 26-6

Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-9) 35-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2

Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 5/8

East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 53-3

Rand Mine (1-6-3) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-3) 36-10 1/2

Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2

Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3

Royal Dutch (£20 1/8) £20 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 23.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 3/8) dol 31

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13) dol 12 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/2) dol 35.

U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/4) unquoted.

C. D. PRISONERS

201 In Jails In Presidency

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 23.

During interpellations, in the Bombay Legislative Council in reply to the question from Dr. Vaishampayan, the Home Member stated at the end of July last, there were 201 Civil Disobedience prisoners in jails, distributed as follows:—

47 at Yerawda, 20 at Ahmedabad, 16 at Belgaum, 12 at Nasik, 96 at Visapur, 4 at Hyderabad, 2 at Dhulia and one each in Thana, Bijapur, Karwar and Sind Convict Gang Prisons.

Replying to Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Sir Shahanawaz Bhutto said that Government first considered the question of abolition of the Deccan College in 1932.

Replying to a question from Sjt. Gangoli, the Home Member denied that two persons in Kanara were prosecuted at Yellapur for bagging a tiger each, and fined.

Air Mail Leaves For Singapore

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The air mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 4-10 p.m. and left for Singapore at 5-15 p.m.—A. P.

N. B. Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Jute shares ruled firm all day with good business resulting. Coals were kept fairly steady. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 90/9; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/7; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/3; 4 per cent loan 1950/70 106/12; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/6; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/12; 5 per cent loan 1045/55 117/8.

Banks:—Central 30; Imperial Fully paid 1447/8 small lot; Imperial Conty 355 small lots

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 57 ex. div; Howrah Amta Light 96.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/4 small lot; Bengal 250/8; Burrakur 14/8; East Indian 20; Equitable 25/10; Hurriladih 10/8; Katras Jherrah 32 small lot; New Beerbhoom 14/8.

New Manbhoom 37; Sendra 12/2; Agarpara pref 123; Alliance 342 small lot; Alliance pref 114 small lot; Anglo India 393; Auckland 225 small lot; Bally 182/8; Barnagore 158/8; Belvedere 393; Budge Budge 335 small lot; Calcutta Jute Mfg. ordy 17/4 ex. div. Clive ordy 32/9; Dalhousie 368; Empire 38 small lot; Fort William 285; Ganges 290/8; Gourepore ord. 525 small lot; Gourepore pref 124; Howrah 55/8; Hukumchand 14/5; India 319; Kamarhatty 548; Kamarhatty pref 127/8 ex. div. Kanknarrah 466 small lot; Lansdowne 157 small lot; Lansdowne pref 123; Lawrence pref 140; National 24/15; Naihati 437/8 Nudea 35; Orient 218; Presidency 5/11 ex. div. Reliance 77/4 small lot; Standard 341

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9; Bengal Aerating Gas 75/8; Agra Electric 105; Benares Electric 13/8; Patna Electric 15; Shahjahanpore Electric 6/8 small lot; Bengal Iron 3/9; Burn and Co. ordy 215 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 6/5; Delhi Floor 2/8; Associated Hotels pref 87; Upper India couper paper 118; Titaghur paper defd 7/10; Midnapore Zemindary 66.

Sugar:—Basti 221; Cawnpore 32/8; Carew and Co. 20/2; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 33; Gairkhatta 352; Hattikhira 28/8; Hasimara 45/8; Teleijan 8/12.

Rubber Shares:—Amalgamated Malay 3 point 60 cts; Batu Lintang 1 point 43 cts; Kuala Sidum 2 point 75 cts, Utan Simpal 2 point 75 cts; United Malacca 1 point 90 cts.—A. P.

Congress Pandal To Accommodate 50,000

PANDAL SUB-COMMITTEE DECIDES TO CONSTRUCT 800 HUTS FOR DELEGATES

The construction of a circular open air pandal with a diameter of 600 feet which would accommodate more than 50,000 people has been decided upon by the Pandal Construction Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee, the decision being subject to the sanction of the Working Committee.

The circular plot of ground which has been selected for the construction of the pandal, will be enclosed by zinc sheets. There will be a higher enclosure round the first one at a distance of about 50 feet to allow delegates and visitors to walk about.

The Subjects Committee Pandal which will accommodate nearly 5,000 persons will be on a square plot also covered by an enclosure. There will be tarpaulin covering for the roof.

800 HUTS FOR DELEGATES

It has also been decided, it is understood to construct 800 huts for the accommodation of the delegates and in each of the huts 4 or 5 delegates will be lodged. Besides the delegates' camps, there will be about 100 family huts. The upper covering of these huts will be of tarpaulin and the walls will be of Khaddar. Special Camps will be constructed inside the Congress Nagar for Mahatma Gandhi, the in-coming and the out-going Presidents of the Congress. A special Secretariat both for the A.I.C.C. and the Reception Committee will be constructed near the main pandal.

HUGE ARCH.

A huge Arch or Gate will be erected just at the entrance to the new Congress Nagar. This will be at the parling of the road to Worli beach from the main road proceeding to Bandra.

The Exhibition will be on the open space plot immediately on the right as one passes the entrance arch.

Enough open space for the parking of at least 2,000 cars has been alloted within the New City with a view to avoid traffic inside the Nagar.

MESS FOR 2,000.

A huge mess is to be constructed in which atleast 2,000 people can sit for their food at a time.

Special attention is being paid towards the construction of the Volunteer Camps. Though the main camp would be at a little distance away from the main Congress Pandal, a special camp accommodating at least 200 volunteers will be erected near the pandal, so that they might be ready to rush out for any emergency.

All these above recommendations of the Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction Committee, which is still to consider the estimates will come up for final decision before the meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee on Monday next.

GIRL BURNT TO DEATH

58 Persons Injured In Village Fire

MADURA, August 23.

One girl was burnt to death and 58 persons sustained burns, of whom several are lying in precarious condition as a result of a recent mid-night fire in Sattur Village, Ramnad District, destroying hundreds of houses.

The fire broke out in a Nadar's house and spread quickly, helped by strong winds.

Several cattle were burnt.

The loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

Police are investigating the cause of the fire.—A.P.

IN AID OF PEASANTS

An Appeal To Public

Mr. Ratubhai Desai writes:—

The peasants of Gujrat and Karnatak did not hesitate on the least to sacrifice their all in the fight for freedom. They are to-day forlorn and rendered homeless and penniless, They have no means to fall back upon. It is upon the paltry pittance doled out to them that they survive.

The peasantry is the backbone of our nation. If the backbone is devitalized or broken, no longer can we live. It is therefore our sacred and foremost duty to help them with all that we can in the time of their dire distress and make them stand on the own legs. It is therefore, in the fitness of things that the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee have proposed to hold a variety entertainment programme on 31st August at Royal Opera House. It is also in the fitness of things that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has kindly consented to grace the function.

In western countries people buy tickets and obtain admission into theatres and halls in order to hear their celebrated leaders. Who has not heard Sardar Vallabhbhai pouring out his inmost feelings from the depth of his heart? And who would not look forward for an opportunity to hear him again and again? It will be after a long illness that we shall hear our Sardar once more

Let the public of Bombay and suburbs flock in large numbers at the Royal Opera House on 31st August and make the programme a grand success. Let there be a dozen of such programmes in suit to help the toilers and moilers of our mother land.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	13
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
United Corpn	4
American Tel and Tel	113
Western Union Telg	36 3/8
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	23
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	102
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	26
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	92
Canadian Pacific	15
Alaska Juneau	21
U. S. Rubber	17
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	34 7/8
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	45
Int Nickel of Canaad	26 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	28
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	31 3/8
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con. Petroleum	11
Atlanti Refining	26
Socony	15 1/2
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	15 1/4
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	22
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	24
Amer Pow and Lt dol 6 Pfd	15
Columbia Gas and Elec dol 6	66
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	21
American Locomotive Co	19
Continental Oil Co	19
B F Goodrich Company	12
International Tel and Tel	11
Noranda Mines Ltd	44
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Company	18
Mid Cont Petrol	12
Amer Water Works and Elec 6 per cent	65
Elec Bond and Shs dol 6 Pfd	44
Allis Chalmer Mfg Co	14
Edward G Budd Mfg Company	4
Curtiss-Wright Corptn	3
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	25
St. Regis Paper Company	3
United Lt and Power 'A'	2

Market strong with increased turnover.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 13 U S Steel 34 3/4. G Motors 31 1/4 I Nickel 26. Chase Bank 23 1/4. City Bank 25 Socony 15 1/2. N Y Central 22 7/8. W U Teleg 36 1/4. Total business 1 1/4 million.

An Amritsar message states: The dead body of a young Sikh with many wounds was found lying between the limits of villages of Baba Bakala and Dolo Nangal.

Heavy General Selling In Cotton

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 23.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264
Banks selling T T 262
Banks buying T T 260
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 568
Banks buying D D 578
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 5/8 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 23rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 23rd instant
Java/London 7.36 1/4 22nd instant
London/Paris 76.09 22nd instant
London/Belgium 21.37 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.37 22nd instant
London/Italy 58.46 22nd instant
London/Berlin 12.76 22nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 22nd instant
London/New York 5.09 7/16 22nd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.40 1/4 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-18-2 1/2 21st instant £6-18-7 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 21st instant 21 9/16 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 21st instant 21 1/2 22nd instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 21st instant 15/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 21st instant 1 1/8 per cent 22nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Firm.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 22.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 20/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers £21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 22.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-11/16 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, August 22.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-12-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-16-3.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-12-6.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-2-6.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 22.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 26/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, August 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 22.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 22.

October 1934	13.13—22
December 1934	13.28—22
January 1935	13.34—20
Middling Spot	13.13—22

GOVERNMENT'S 12 CENT LOAN DISAPPOINTING

Beneficial Rains In The South-West

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT UNFAVOURABLE IN WEST BUT SATISFACTORY ELSEWHERE

Bombay, August 23.

Reports of beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma and disappointment over Government Loans at 12 cents induced heavy long liquidation in New York cotton market on Wednesday and prices declined over one dollar per lb. There was some Southern hedge selling and in the absence of any support the market displayed weak tone.

The market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by rain in drought section and Southern hedge selling.

There is no further news regarding the strike and it is believed that the loan policy will same prices from a decline, otherwise there is nothing in the proposal to induce any buying movement. Some operators believe that 12 cents on low middling is satisfactory but the market was generally expecting higher basis and there was some nervousness.

We are told that beneficial rains have fallen in North Texas and Oklahoma but it remains to be seen whether the rainfall is sufficient to end the drought. It also remains to be seen whether late rain after a prolonged period of excessive heat will be able to increase the yield.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 7points with December 13.46. There was steady selling throughout the session and the market reached the low level of the day during last hour when December was quoted 13.30. The market closed at a net decline of 22 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 13.30c

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 22 points. Spot cotton prices declined 22 points at 13.13c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points on scattered buying and some short covering on latter American advices.

The market was narrow but later on prices gave way on heavy selling by American houses on reports of beneficial rains in Texas. There was some straddle selling and the off-take was poor. Prices fluctuated within a wide range of 12 points and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.16d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy in sympathy with weakness in American cotton and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close October, January and March options were quoted at 5.13.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a fairly good enquiry for Sakel Egyptians which closed at a rise of one point and spot Sakel cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points at 8.73. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a loss of 4 to 5 points but spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.48d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a narrow business. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one to eight points. Ashmouni futures declined 2 points with December 13.32.

NO ROOM FOR DECLINE.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The Government announcement raising the loan to farmers to 12 cents on the present crop whilst considered a constructive feature was generally viewed as disappointing, the increase not being as large as was hoped.

The weakness of the market was however mainly due to reports of beneficial rains in the West; whether they are over a large area and have arrived in time remains to be seen, but after 22 days of drought since the last report it seems likely the next Bureau will show some further reduction.

There is no further news regarding the labour situation in America but the continued strength in Wall-Street seems to point to a rather better feeling. With the Government now advancing loans at 12 cents in the interior we do not look for any material decline.

MILL COST 19 CENTS.

"The Commerce & Finance" states:—

"It must be borne in mind, however, that with the processing tax, present prices mean that the raw cotton costs domestic mills about 19 cents, and that goods prices must be bases on that cost for the raw material plus the higher labour costs under the N.R.A. High prices are no deterrent when the consumer has the money, but increased public purchasing power seems necessary to any sustained increase in the takings of cotton goods Considerable buying of cotton fabrics has taken place during the past week, much of the businss probably having been placed because of the advance in the market for the raw material."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 13.46—07 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 13.30—23 (2-56 p.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.94 plus 06 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.82—06 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weakness on reports of beneficial rains West.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been unfavourable in the Western Belt. Market declined in the late trading, owing to heavy rains reported in Oklahoma.

Liverpool: Liquidation on report rains Oklahoma and North Texas and on disappointing low basis Washington loans to farmers. Weekly weather decidedly unfavourable in West, generally satisfactory elsewhere.

New York: As twelve cent loan is based on low middling, to consider it bullish. Expect higher prices.

New York: Hedge selling increasing on the advance. Speculative interest dormant. 12 cents Government loan support. Wet weather beneficial in the South-West. Think decline is only temporary.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Government loan 12 cents; forecast of showers West Texas.

New York: Beneficial rains Oklahoma; Government loan offer disappointing; market may go somewhat lower.

Liverpool: Market acts badly presumably disappointed Loan not higher heavy American selling; Liverpool Sakels better market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-08 a.m.: Excessive heat continues. Light rains in Ft. Smith District (Arkansas). Light to moderate rainfall in Alabama and Eastern Belt. Entire belt partly cloudy.

8-36 p.m.: Weekly Weather Report: Decidedly unfavourable in West and mostly favourable in East.

NEW YORK.

New York, August 22.

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.32
January 1935	13.37
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.23
December 1934	13.37
January 1935	13.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 22.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 22.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.76
Amsterdam	7.40-1/4
Brussels	21.37-1/2
Madrid	36.71
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.37-1/2
Paris	76.09
Prague	120.75
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.09 7/16

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 22.

October 1934	13.15—24
December 1934	13.31—22
January 1935	13.37—23
March 1935	13.49—22
May 1935	13.55—25
July 1935	13.3—25
Middling Spot	13.30—25

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-7/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 23

The local silver market again ruled quiet with tired long liquidation Prices opened at Rs. 59-12 and advanced to Rs. 59-14 on better Shanghai advices. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 5/8 and closed steady at 1-4 11/16. Later on there was some liquidation and prices declined to the opening level. Gold market was fairly steady as it is now known that there is no prospect for any export duty on Gold. There was scattered demand and the tone of the market was steady.

Ready silver	59 11
Shravan delivery	59 12 6
Bhadarva delivery	59 14 0
Ready gold	34 6 0
Shravan delivery	34 6 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 6 9

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Broach J/A opening 223; highest 223; lowest 221 3/4; close 221 3/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 3/4; highest 229; lowest 227 3/4; close 227 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 201; highest 201; lowest 199 3/4; close 199 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 147 1/2; highest 147 1/2; lowest 146 3/4; close 146 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 26 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 9 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 138 at Cross Rate 5.09 3/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 225/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.83 Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 225/8 New York May 13 55 Rs 69 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.09 3/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug 23

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 5/8
To-day's opening 1-4 5/8
To-day's closing 1-4 11/16

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Scattered showers; Florida generally fair.

Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled, scattered showers in the north.

West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers in the south.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 22.

India Sterling:—

3 per cent	£80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	£93 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	£106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	£112 3/4
5 1/2 per cent 1936/38	£107
6 per cent 1935/37	£105
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	£100 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, August 22.

	£
Copper Braziere	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	226-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 22.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.87—06
September 1934 ..		6.86—06
October 1934 ..		6.84—06
November 1934 ..		6.81—06
December 1934 ..		6.81—06
January 1935 ..	6.93	6.83—05
February 1935 ..		6.83—05
March 1935		6.83—05
April 1935		6.83—05
May 1935		6.83—05
June 1935		6.82—05
July 1935		6.82—05
Middling Spot ..		7.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 22.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

October 1934	8.42
November 1934	8.45
December 1934	8.47
January 1935	8.53
March 1935	8.58
May 1935	8.64
July 1935	8.70
F. G. F. Spot	8.73

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 22.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 22.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £3-18-7

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 23

Following a decline of 22 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 225/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 225-4 but short covering improved prices to Rs. 226-2. At this level there was some tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 225/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened unchanged but prices in the local market declined to Rs. 224/12. At this level there was better enquiry. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 217
Broach A/M. Rs. 225/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 197/8
Bengal D/J. Rs. 144

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	141/44
Bengal F.G.	130/34
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/44
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130/34
Wardha-Hingt	208/10
Nagpur Savner	206/08
Pundhurna	198/200
Yeotmal	196/198
Arvi	196/198
Ellichpur	197/198
Amraoti-Berar	193/195
Khamgaon	195/198
Mulkaupur	183/186
Khandesh	183/86
Jalna/Sailu	184/188
Burwah Sanavad	188/193
Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	230/35
Punjab/American mix	222/25
Cambodia	285/90
Miraj/Sangli	215/20
Compta Good	225/30
Bagalkot	200/205
Kampala	357
Busoga	355
Jinja	352
Manza	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	107	283,843
Central India	536	231,246
Barsi and Nagar	56	180,740
Hyderabad-Gaorani	94	50,940
Berar	469	462,892
Central Provinces	50	116,744
Total Oomras	1,312	1,326,405
Dholera	57	150,696
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	516	60,821
Sind-Punjab	238	189,018
Broach	...	333,385
Coompta & Dharwar	729	87,074
Westerns-Northerns	435	62,514
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	925	46,325
Persian	93	2,794
American	...	26,612
Egyptian & African	214	188,023
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	4,519	2,483,354

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,225	382,835
Japan and China	5,880	1,096,790
Coast Ports	...	22,235
Up-country by Rail	...	127,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,014
Total	7,105	1,645,321

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2	... 227	224	222		220
Punjab-Ame	... 234	231	229		227
Surat	... 286	283	280		277
Rajpipla	... 284	281	278		275
Navsari	... 288	285	282		279

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 22-8-34	166000	291000
Receipts Yesterday 22-8-34	9000	14000
Exports to date 22-8-34	168000	397000
Stock at Ports 17-8-34	2384000	2892000
Stock Interior Towns 17-8-34	1106000	1130000
Stock Liverpool 17-8-34	965000	844000
Visible Supply 17-8-34	5131000	6271000
Quantity in Sight 17-8-34	182000	349000
Quantity out of Sight 17-8-34	376000	622000

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 22.

September	1-04 1/8—5/8c
December	1-05 1/8—3/8c
May	1-07 1/8—5/8c

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool August 22.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.67
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Andhras Up But Powers Quiet

CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Bombay, August 23.

The Share Bazar again ruled steady with a moderate business. There was professional unloading in Tata Power Shares, which was absorbed by outside operators. Professional Operators supported Andhra Shares, which recorded a rise of Rs. 19 and Hydros also followed the upward trend but there was steady realising in Tata Power Shares, which declined Rs. 6.

Cement Shares were steady but Punjabs maintained the recent rise. There was improved enquiry for Bundi and Shahabad Cement Shares, but Indian Cement remained neglected, which is likely to attract some support.

Mill Shares were quiet, but steady, with a limited business. Tata Steel Deferred Shares ruled quiet, but Ordinary Shares were steady. Bombay Burma Shares were steady and Bellapurs were dull. Tata Constructions and Petrol Shares were fairly steady. Government Securities also ruled steady with a fair enquiry.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 10
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	772 8
250 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	261 4
100 Central India	233 2
100 Colaba	106 4
100 Coorla	96 4
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
1 E D Sasson	0-3-0
100 Finlay	100 0
100 Gokak	153 12
1000 Hindustan	1700 0
100 Indore	116 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	66 4
100 Kohinoor	164 6
250 Laxmi	746 4
100 Madhowji	8 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 23

Bombay Dyeing 773 772 773
Century 261 260 261
Central India 233 232 233
Colaba 106 106/14
Kohinoor 164 163 164
New Great 132 130 131
Simplex 80/10
Swadeshi 172
Bundi 32/8 32/14 33/2 32/14 33/4 33/1
Indian Cement 406/14 407 406
Tata Steel Defd 288 284 286 288
Tata Steel Ord 71/14 71/10 72/2 72/6
Bombay Steam 305
Bombay Burma 450 449 420
Hydro 150 151
Andhra 1505 1507 1513 1521 1525 1520 1521
Tram 147/8 147/13

250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1,345 0
250 Model	77 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	128 12
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	295 0
25 Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	80 10
100 Swadeshi	172 8
100 Swan	57 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1380 0
1000 Western	790 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-50 Central	29 10
500 Imp. F Paid	1455 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	357 8
50-100 India	112 4
5 Union	5 0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	33 4
70 Gwalior	90 8
250 Indian	403 4
40 Katni Def.	1276 4
100 Katni Ord.	XD335 0
75 Okha	198 12
10 Punjab	23 14
100 Shahabad	350 10
70 United	90 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 6
15-75 New India	34 12
200 Oriental	3710 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 3
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1525 0
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	147 13
100 Bom. Suburban	146 4
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	151 4
100 Tata Power	1158 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100 Amr. Patty	122
100 C. Province	92 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	89
100 Gujrat	70 8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 12
100 Pachora Jamner	84 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	21 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	288 12
75 Tata Steel Ord	72 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	182 8
50 Belapur Sugar	213 2
250 Bom. Steam	306 4
125 Bom. Burma	450 10
50 Bom. Burma County	151 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 23

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	90/10/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	90/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/9

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	100/3/6
4 per cent 1943	106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	112/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43	109/13
5 per cent 1935	102/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/15
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	104/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	113/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	123/12
6 per cent K P T 1956	123/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 90-9 and improved to Rs. 90-11. Next settlement was quoted quarter anna lower..

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 21st August 2,673 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,478,835 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,521,201 bales
Decrease 42,366 bales

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 22

October	70 7/8 plus 1/8d
December	73 5/8 plus 1/8d
March	75 5/8 plus 3/8d
May	77 1/8 plus 3/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 22

September	14.59—11
November	14.65—14
December	14.47—16

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 23

Linseed September	7 0 9
Linseed May	6 12 0
Wheat September	4 0 9
Wheat January	4 5 3
Wheat May	4 5 9

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 23

September	1.66—07
December	1.75—04
March	1.82—04
May	1.87—04

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 23

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-6
S S Arabia Rs. 3-15
S S Himalaya Rs. 3-15
S S Ranee Rs. 4-0-6
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-3
S S Subedar Rs. 4-0-3
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 4-0-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-6
Pratabpur Rs. 13-12
Saraiya Rs. 14-2-6
African Rs. 13-14
Java Spot F 3.65

8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 0
50 Bom. Telephone	97 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000 Port Canning	595 0
15 Scindia	10 15
30 Tata Construction	79 12
25 Tata Oil	18 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1.340 0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p c Bom. Tram	80 4
5 p c Central India	470 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½ p c Tata Power	1370 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1934

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ACTIVITIES OF MILLOWNERS DURING LAST STRIKE

Secretary Maloney's Evidence: Why Association Did Not Negotiate With Members Of Jt. Strike Committee

At the resumed hearing of the case in which eight labour leaders are charged with having declared, instigated or incited others to take part or otherwise having acted in furtherance of an illegal strike, Mr. Maloney, Secretary of the Millowners' Association gave evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The accused persons are: (1) A A Alwe, (2) V B Karnik, (3) Miss Maniben Kara, (4) B T Ranadive, (5) Abdul Majid, (6) K N Joglekar. (7) R S Nimkar and (8) S C Mhapankar.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Kanuga declared that he was not now representing Mr. Nimkar as he is conducting his defence in person.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ambedkar, Mr. Maloney stated that half the members of the Millowners' Association were drawn from Bombay, and the rest from Upcountry.. The Committee of the Millowners' Association consisted of a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and 18 other members, and the funds for the maintenance of the Association were drawn from the subscriptions raised from the member-mills.

Day-to-Day Discussions.

Witness also admitted that during the recent strike, the Association discussed from day-to-day the happenings of the strike, but he could not say if there was any discussion of the concerted action to be taken in case any such action became necessary.

No mill-members waited upon the Association regarding the line of action to be taken for the settlement of the strike. He did not also agree with the defence counsel's suggestion that the strike was not settled because the strike failed.

Did Not Negotiate

The 1928 strike came to an end before any settlement was started. The Millowners' Association agreed to discuss matters with the representatives of Labour at that time But during the present strike they did not consent to sit round the table and discuss the grievances of the millhands with Labour representatives.

One of the reasons why the Millowners' Association did not negotiate was on account of the fact that most of the members of the Joint Strike Committee were members if an organisation from which recognition had been withdrawn.

His Worship:—Mr. Ambedkar, how is this relevant to the case?

Ambedkar:—I want to get from Mr. Maloney the fact that the millowners did dot negotiate with the representatives of Labour, not because the demands of the millworkers were impossible, but because the Labour representatives belonged to a Communist organisation.

Referring to the letter written by the Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee on May 10, witness stated that he did not think there were many disputes between his Association and the mill-hands at the time.

The wage-cuts were made after each individual mill negotiated with its individual workers. There was no dispute on rationalisation as far as his knowledge went, nor was there any dispute regarding the recognition of the Labour Union.

Unions Recognised

Witness admitted that he knew Messrs. Bakhale, Joshi, and some others. He could not say exactly that they were political persuationists. Every Textile Union except the Bombay Kamgar Union was recognised by the Millowners' Association at the present time, said Mr. Maloney in answer to a question from the defence counsel.

To a further question from Mr. Ambedkar witness stated that the Unemployment Benefit demand was not a demand which the employers' could grant and the right of organisation of Labour was one of the fundamental rights of Labour but it was not a part of the Trade dispute.

In the afternoon, Mr. Kanuga cross-examined Mr. Maloney at length on the estimate of loss sustained by the mills in connection with the recent Textile Strike.

Mr. Gadkari, another of the defence counsel enlivened the proceedings by asking some lively questions to the witness.

Question—Has the strike given you any hardship? Yes. It has given me additional work.

Q.—Were you paid extra salary for this additional work?—No.

Q.—Do you suggest that the strike caused the same hardship, to members of the Association?—Yes, It inflicted on them financial loss and worry.

"VERY IRRATIONAL."

Q.—Do you know when "standardisation" and "rationalisation," were started?—Will you let me know the meaning of rationalisation? I think the term rationalisation is very irrational. (Laughter).

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do not know the meaning of rationalisation?—Well, if "efficiency system' is what you mean by "rationalisation," then I can say that it was started about 8 or 9 years ago.

Q.—Don't you think that this system would cause unemployment?—It would not, because the working of mills on the "efficiency system would result in a reduction of the cost of production. Consequently more men will be employed.

Q.—Were the wages of the millworkers increased proportionately to the number of looms on which he was working?—No.

Q.—In that case the mill-worker would have to sweat more and get less,—I disagree with you entirely.

His Worship—Mr. Gadkari, you are asking Mr. Maloney his opinions and he might disagree with every positive question you put to him.

Gadkari—I am asking these questions, your Worship, because in order to decide whether the strike was legal or illegal, your worship will have to consider the conditions prevailing at the time of the strike.

"WORKERS HAD NO GRIEVANCE."

Court to witness:—Would you say that the workers had no grievance at all about the wage-cut?—Yes. I say they had no grievance in as much as they realised the position of the millowners.

Q.—When did they become anxious?—All along.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the workers agreed to the wage-cut and that they did not go on strike on account of that?—They did not go on strike voluntarily.

Q.—Were the mill-owners Association anxious to have this strike settled?—Yes, they were very anxious.

Q.—Were the Association more anxious for a settlement as soon as the resolutions of the Joint Strike Committee were received by them?—Not more anxious than previous to it.

To some other questions, Mr. Maloney stated that the millowner's Association did not anticipate that the strike, would take place and no mill had offered increase of wages to the workers in order to obviate such a contingency.

Q.—Can you say how the strike held out for 2 months?—There might be a variety of reasons for it.

Q.—Was not the wage-cut the real grievance which made the workers refrain from joining work earlier?—No, it was not.

A.—Did not the ordinary millhand complain of the "efficiency system?"—No. The efficiency system" was introduced particularly in mills where the machines were exceptionally good, and it caused no hardship to mill-workers.

Q.—Mr. Maloney, in all how many "lightning' mill-strikes were there?—Forty-one.

Q.—They were all due to the wage-cut, were they not?—Yes.

The case was then postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Nimkar then prayed his his worship, that as he was going to conduct his own defence in person, His worship would be pleased to grant him facilities for the same. He said that he was not allowed any such facilities in jail. His Worship stated that he was unable to grant him any facilities while in jail, but would supply him with plenty of pencils and papers while in court if he so desired.

Dr. Ambedkar appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Kanuga assisted by Messrs. Vakil and Thakur appeared for accused Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 8. Mr. Gadkari assisted by Mr. Godambe appeared for accused Nos. 4 and 6.

Mr. Velinker, assisted by the public prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution.

College Girl Tourists Return

Indian college girls, who had been to England on a visit to British Universities, returned on Thursday.

GRADUATE CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Alleged To Have Forged Letters To Deceive Local Police Authorities

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 23.

A complaint under Section 407, I. P. C. (cheating) has been filed by the local police against Abdul Zalil, a graduate of the Nagpur University, for an alleged offence of forging letters to deceive the authorities.

The allegations of the police against the accused are that the accused in order to seek admission in the police department, forged letters to show himself three years younger.

The police, however, procured these letters and brought this case against the accused, which has been put up in the court of Mr. S. H. Hassan, City Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

The accused is at present employed in one of the High Schools of Jubbulpore.—United Press.

MALAVIYA POSTPONES DEPARTURE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Pandit Malaviya who was to have left to-day has postponed his departure for two days more.

The "United Press" has been informed that he proposes to tour every province to seek support for the Congress Nationalist Party and set up the Assembly candidates.—United Press.

Pt. MALAVIYA TO TOUR ANDHRA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Pt. Malaviya is leaving for Benares to-morrow from where he goes direct to Andhra Desa in connection with the Congress Nationalist Party activities.—United Press.

COMPLETE UNITY AMONG COMMUNITIES

Muslim Board Reject White Paper

LUCKNOW, August 22.

The election manifesto of the All-India Muslim Unity Board issued to the press this afternoon emphasises the existence of complete unity between the various communities in India as the condition precedent to the attainment of freedom for the country and enumerates the efforts made by it to bring about harmony of views among Indians on political questions.

The Board says in its manifesto that it shall continue its efforts in th's direction with a view to ultimately securing for India the right of making her own constitution. The manifesto enjoins on all members of the Board to (1) stand by the communal award in the absence of any other constitutional scheme acceptable to all the communities concerned (2) endeavour to achieve political and economic freedom for the country (3) introduce or support such legislation as will create harmonious relations between labour and capital, and landlords and tenants and relieve unemployment and (4) protect Islamic Shariat against legislative inroads and oppose such measures as might interfere with it and consult Ulemas on religious matters arising in legislatures and act accordingly.

As regards the White Paper the manifesto says that the Board is at one with other political organisations that its provisions fall far short of the legitimate aspirations of the country and therefore it is totally unacceptable to Muslims.

The manifesto in conclusion appeals to all Muslim voters to cast their votes in favour of the Board's nominees.—A. P.

JHABUA STATE AND REMISSIONS

Press Report Contradicted

JUBBULPORE, August 22.

The Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference in the course of a telegraphic message from Khanwa states that the report regarding the inauguration of a Council in Jhabua State and remission in land revenue and taxes on Mahuwa and mango trees, as broadcast by a news agency (Associated Press of India) on August 18 is not true.

The Secretary further states that with a view to hush public criticism similar farcical reforms were also introduced in the State some ten years ago.

AUTOCRATIC POWERS

Continuing the Secretary states that the removal of the present ruler who is responsible for the alleged mal-administration and discontent among his subjects is essential and no reform is possible while he wields autocratic powers.

Further stating the facts about the remission of Rs. 23,000 in land revenue. the Secretary states that the land revenue which was totally irrecoverable and was considered as a bad debt was actually remitted and the fact cannot mislead the public nor the political authorities as the Jhabua subjects have already pointed this out to Government of India and have submitted a lengthy memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, requesting him to expedite the order of abdication of the ruler of Jhabua State.—United Press.

AUTHOR SUES BOMBAY WEEKLIES

Stir In Poona Literary Circles

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 22

Considerable commotion in local literary circles was caused yesterday when Pralhad Keshao Atre, Principal of the Camp Education Society's High School and a Marahi humourist, poet and dramatist lodged in the court of the City Magistrate, Poona, two complaints against the Editors and printers and publishers of "Vividha Vritta" and "Vihar" two Marathi Weeklies of Bombay.

The complaint alleges that a story appearing in the issue of the "Vividha Vritta" of the 19th instant and a poem appearing in the issue of the "Vihara" of the 11th instant are defamatory and have harmed his reputation.

City magistrate has transferred the complaints to the Court of Special Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Sunnawala where they are expected to come for hearing in the beginning of September. Much interest is evinced on part of public in this case in asmuch as both the parties are well established in marathi literary field.

The news about the unexpected release of Giani Pratap Singh first dictator of the Hindus and Sikhs of Pagwara undergoing his term of six months' simple imprisonment in the Kapurthala Jail came to the public as a surprise.

SUIT FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL FAILS

Judge's Strictures On Employee Who Defied His Superior

An employee can be legally dismissed for insolent and insulting behaviour to his superiors.

This was the decision given by Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court in disposing of the suit filed by A.B. Shroff, an employee of the Jupiter General Insurance Co, claiming Rs. 20,400 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff's case was that he joined the defendant company in 1925 when he was already receiving overriding commission besides his salary. Thereafter he twice left service and re-joined. When he re-joined in Nov. 1929 it was on the understanding that he would be given sole charge of the life insurance department which the company had then started. By an agreement dated January 24, 1930, plaintiff was to get Rs. 400 per month which was to be increased by Rs. 100 per month from time to time if the insurance business showed an increase. It was also provided that he was engaged for a period of 3½ years subject to the employment being terminated in the event of the life insurance department not showing the guaranteed amount of business during the period. The plaintiff stated that there was an increase of business, entitling him to increase in salary.

The plaintiff alleged that on December 21, 1931, the Managing Governor of the company, Mr. B. J. Mody, sent for him to make certain enquiries regarding the life insurance of one Keshavji Manekchand for Rs. 50,000. After this, the company, through Mr. Mody, wrongfully terminated his services.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants denied that there was an agreement to employ the plaintiff for any period. The agreement merely provided for an increase of salary in certain events, provided he was continued in service. On December 9, Mr. Mody had rejected the proposal for re-insurance of Keshavji. Thereafter Keshavji made a proposal to the company for insuring his life for Rs. 50,000. Papers of this were handed by the plaintiff to Mr. Iyer, the Secretary, without making any note that the proposal for re-insurance had been rejected—a fact which was known to the plaintiff. The Board passed the proposal, in ignorance of the fact that the re-insurance proposal was rejected by Mr. Mody When Mr. Mody came to know of this on December 21, he asked the plaintiff for an explanation The plaintiff became insolent and used insulting language. Mr. Mody, thereupon, served him with a notice of dismissal.

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment, his lordship observed that Mr. Mody and Mr. Iyer, in their evidence, had told the truth and nothing but the truth, so far as the two important points were concerned. His lordship disbelieved the plaintiff in every particular where his evidence was in conflict with theirs. The plaintiff had adopted an insolent attitude and addressed insulting words to his superior. His lordship could not conceive of a fitter case of dismissal than this case where the plaintiff in a fit of temper put his superior in fear of injury from him. The plaintiff told Mr. Mody that he did not care for this job, and that he could get other jobs.

His lordship held that the plaintiff was dismissed for good and adequate reasons. In that view, it made no difference whether or not there was an agreement to employ him for any period. His lordship held that there was an agreement to employ the plaintiff for three and a half years, but that it came to an end on December 21, 1931 when he was dismissed for proper reasons.

PLAINTIFF'S CONDUCT.

Discussing the plaintiff's conduct, his lordship observed "It strikes me that it is about the limit when an employee tells his superior or his employer that he would not take instructions from him (the latter). In law, an employee's business is to answer all legitimate questions put to him in the course of his employment by his employer, and any attempt to shirk that part of employment justifies dismissal."

GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

In addition to the above grounds for justifiable dismissal, his lordship said that the plaintiff was equally guilty of negligence, and it was negligence of a kind which could not be overlooked by the company. The plaintiff's failure to put up a note to inform Mr. Iyer what Mr. Mody had done in the matter of the insurance proposal was a gross dereliction of his duty.

His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. K. A. Somji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Cardon Noad with Mr. Barot, instructed by Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defendants.

The United Press" understands that all the political prisoners convicted during the last Ahrar agitation will shortly be released expecting a few persons alleged to be the ring leaders who will not be released at present.

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